

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

The following regulations of the Vice-Warden of the Stannary Court appears to us to be so important to a large branch of the mining community, that we have been induced to extract those which appertain to the Common Law Side of his Court, as well as those which effect the Equity Side, as being useful as reference.

After reciting the 14th section of 7 and 8 William IV. c. 106, the Vice-Warden, with reference to the Common Law Side, orders as follows:—

GENERAL RULE.—The hours of attendance at the registrar's office, and at the secretary's office, shall be from ten o'clock in the forenoon, till two in the afternoon.

RULES APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

1. From and after the 19th day of January next, all accounts of debt on simple contract to the amount of 10*l.*, and all actions of *assumpsit* to the like amount, which shall be prosecuted on the common law side of the court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, shall be prosecuted by the plaintiff therein entering at the office of the secretary of the Vice-Warden a plaint in writing, containing his name and place of abode, and the name and place of abode of the defendant, (if the same be known), the amount of the demand, the cause whereby, and time or times when such demand accrued; which plaint shall be in substance according to the form in the schedule, to these rules annexed.

2. The plaintiff, after he has entered his plaint, shall obtain a summons from the office of the secretary of the Vice-Warden, wherein shall be fully specified the time and place at which the Vice-Warden will hold his court, and where the defendant is required to appear and answer to the plaint, and that in default of his entering his appearance and answering at such court, judgment will be entered against him for the demand in the plaint contained; which summons shall be in substance according to the form in the schedule to these rules annexed, and shall, together with a copy of the plaint, be served on the defendant *nine days exclusive* before the day on which the Vice-Warden's court, at which the defendant is to appear, is held.

3. Delivery of a summons and copy of a plaint to a defendant at any place, or to his wife or servant, at his house or usual place of abode, trading or dealing, together with information to his wife or servant, when the summons and copy of the plaint is so delivered, of the purport thereof, shall be deemed good service.

4. A defendant will not be allowed to reply at the trial, as a defence to the action, on any payment made by him of money into court, unless he shall have given notice thereof to the plaintiff, *four days exclusive* before the day of appearance.

5. A defendant will not be allowed to give evidence of any set off at the trial, unless he shall have given notice to the plaintiff of such set off, its amount, the cause whereby, and the time or times on or about which it accrued, *four days exclusive* before the day of appearance.

6. A defendant will not be allowed at the trial to object that another or others, jointly answerable with himself, is or are not sued jointly with himself, unless he shall have pleaded such matter in abatement, according to the provisions of the 3rd and 4th William IV. c. 42, s. 8, and shall have delivered a copy of such plea to the plaintiff *four days exclusive* before the day of appearance.

7. On the day mentioned in the summons the defendant shall enter his appearance, and shall appear in court in person, or by counsel or attorney, and thereupon the defendant shall be required to answer the plaint; and an answer being made, the cause shall be tried in a summary way, and thereupon a verdict shall be found, and judgment given *without further pleading or formal joinder of issue*.

8. If a defendant be absent from court, and his absence be not sufficiently excused, or being present shall neglect or refuse to answer, on proof of the due service of the summons and of the copy of the plaint, and that the demand in the plaint is just, a verdict shall be found for the plaintiff, and judgment shall be given against the defendant for such demand, or for so much as may be just, and for the costs incurred by the plaintiff in prosecuting his suit.

9. If the defendant in person, or by his counsel or attorney, shall appear in court, and the plaintiff do not appear, nor sufficiently excuse his absence, or having appeared shall not prosecute his suit, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff for the costs incurred by the defendant.

10. A plaintiff against whom any judgment for costs shall have been given, shall not enter any fresh plaint against the defendant until he shall have satisfied the said judgment, unless it shall be otherwise ordered by the court.

11. Where a verdict shall have been found for a plaintiff, judgment for his costs as well as for the sum recovered by the verdict shall be entered up against the defendant, except as in these orders is otherwise provided. And where a verdict shall have been found or judgment given against a plaintiff, judgment shall be entered up against him for the defendant's costs, except as in these orders is otherwise provided. And thereupon, unless such judgments respectively be satisfied, process of execution in the nature of *a fieri facias* may be issued, in the form of the schedule to these rules annexed, subject to any order which may be made by the court, which process shall be directed to a bailiff of the court who shall take the goods of the party against whom such process shall issue, if they be found within the Stannaries of Cornwall, to be dealt with according to law.

12. All fees on issuing process of execution shall be paid by the party suing out the same, and all costs, when taxed, and the expenses of execution, indorsed on such process, shall be levied thereby.

13. If there shall be cross judgments between the parties, execution shall be issued on the judgment for the larger sum for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the remainder shall be entered up as well as satisfaction on the judgment for the smaller sum; and if both sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both judgments.

14. The court may make orders for giving time to a plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of his suit, and touching the costs and amount thereof, and how and when any sum recovered by judgment of the court shall be paid, so that in no case shall the time of payment according to such order exceed three calendar months from the date of the judgment.

15. If any order touching the time or mode of payment of any sum recovered by judgment of the court be made, and if default be made in payment according to such order, execution shall be issued, immediately on default, against the goods of the party so making default for the whole sum recovered by the judgment which remain unpaid.

16. Every bailiff to whom it shall be given in charge to execute any process of execution by virtue of these orders shall return the said process, together with a statement in writing of what has been done thereon, to the registrar of the court of the Vice-Warden without delay.

17. No fees shall be taken by any officer of the court, nor shall any fees be allowed in taxation for against either party in any action mentioned in the first rule, except such fees as are mentioned in the schedule to these rules annexed.

18. The plaintiff shall not be allowed to divide any cause of action into two or more suits for the purpose of bringing the same within the provisions of these orders; but any plaintiff having cause of action exceeding the sum of 10*l.*, which, if not exceeding such sum, might be used for within the said provisions, may, on giving a written notice to the defendant that he abandons the excess, sue for the residue according to the said provisions, and such plaintiff by so suing shall be deemed and taken to have abandoned such excess, and the same shall not be sued for.

19. These orders apply to all such actions mentioned in the first rule as shall be commenced within six calendar months after the 19th day of January next, and after that day, to all such actions as shall be commenced within three years after the cause of action shall have accrued. These orders do not apply to any action otherwise commenced, nor to any action wherein the title to freehold or copyhold, or lease for years, or tithe, toll, fair, market, or other franchise, to any bounds, or wherein any title under a fiat of commission of bankruptcy is in question.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Patteson have approved of these rules, and of the forms and table of fees in the schedule to these rules annexed. In testimony whereof they have thereunto set their hands the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1836.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Plaint.
Stannaries of Cornwall to wit. A. B. of [place of plaintiff's residence or trade] complains that C. D. of [place of defendant's residence or trade, if known] owes him [the sum claimed] for goods sold and delivered [or for money lent or for work and labour or use and occupation or the like as the case may be] on or about the day of in the year

Form of summons.
Stannaries of Cornwall to wit. C. D. You are hereby summoned to appear in person, or by your counsel or attorney, at the court of the Vice-Warden of the said Stannaries, to be held at Truro, on the day of next, to answer the complaint of A. B., left herewith; and if you do not then and there enter your appearance and answer the said complaint, judgment will be entered against you for the demand in the said complaint contained, together with all costs. (LS.)

Form of Fieri Facias.
A. B. against C. D.
Stannaries of Cornwall to wit. The Lord Warden of the said Stannaries to my bailiff greeting. These are in his Majesty's name to require you, that of

the goods and chattels of [the name of the plaintiff or defendant as the case may be] you cause to be made the sum of which in the court of the Vice-Warden of the said Stannaries was adjudged to him, and have you the said sum at the office of the registrar of the said court at Truro, without delay, to be rendered to the said [name of plaintiff or defendant.] (LS.)

TABLE OF FEES.

To the attorney, in respect of all charges as attorney, shall be allowed a sum not exceeding.....	1	0	0
The advocate in the cause shall be allowed as a fee on the trial.....	0	10	0
To the secretary on entering the plaint shall be paid.....	0	2	6
For every summons to a witness, and for every witness, if more than once included in a summons, shall be paid to the secretary.....	0	0	6
To the registrar for issuing execution, &c. shall be paid.....	0	0	5
To the clerk of the court on calling on the cause.....	0	1	0
To the clerk of the court on every motion for a new trial.....	0	1	0
To the bailiff of the court shall be paid,			
For service of every plaint and summons, and every order or other summons which he shall serve.....	0	2	0
(This fee is allowed to the bailiff of the court only when he shall serve the plaint, summons, or order.)			
For executing every process in the nature of a Fieri Facias.....	0	5	0
For every mile beyond three which he shall travel for the last-mentioned purpose.....	0	0	3
(Such mile is to be counted one way only.)			

The following are the rules ordered to be put in force, having respect to the Equity Side of the Stannary Court:—

After reciting the 14th section of 7 and 8, Wm. 4, c. 106, the Vice-Warden orders that the following rules shall be in force:—

1. From and after the first day of January next, all suits by petition which shall be prosecuted on the equity side of the court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, shall be prosecuted by the plaintiff therein entering his petition at the office of the secretary of the Vice-Warden.

2. The plaintiff after he has entered his petition shall obtain from the office of the secretary of the Vice-Warden a summons, wherein shall be specified the time when the defendant is required to enter his appearance, and when he is required to plead or demur to, or answer the petition, and wherein notice shall be given to the defendant of the consequence of his not appearing, or not pleading or demurring to or answering the petition, which summons shall be in substance according to the form in the schedule to these rules annexed—and shall, together with a copy of the petition, be served on the defendant in person, unless the court shall otherwise order.

3. The plaintiff may, after nine days, exclusive of the day of service of summons and copy of the petition on the defendant, upon filing an affidavit of personal service thereof, enter an appearance for him at the registrar's office, unless the defendant, before such entry, shall have entered an appearance there for himself.

4. The defendant, in case he shall demur for any cause, or shall plead to the jurisdiction of the Vice-Warden's court must, within fourteen days after his appearance is entered, file his demurrer or plea to the jurisdiction of the court at the registrar's office; and must in all other cases within twenty days, exclusive of the day of his appearance, file his plea, answer to, or confession of the petition at the registrar's office, unless further time be allowed by consent of parties, or by order of the court, otherwise all allegations in the petition, which, if not confessed, it would be necessary for the plaintiff to prove, shall be taken to be confessed.

5. The answer of the defendant must be in writing, and must confess or deny all allegations in the petition, which, if not confessed, it would be necessary for the plaintiff to prove. The defendant shall pay the costs of the plaintiff proving all such allegations, which he shall prove to the satisfaction of the court, and which it shall be necessary for him to have proved from the same being denied or not confessed, unless the court shall otherwise order.

6. After demurrer, plea, or answer, nine days' notice of the hearing a petition by the Vice-Warden, exclusive of the day of notice, shall be given to every defendant by the plaintiff. Delivery of notice to the defendant, at his dwelling-house, or to his solicitor, at his dwelling-house or office, shall be sufficient, unless the court shall otherwise order.

7. All rules, orders, and motions requiring cause to be shown shall be confirmed and made absolute, unless cause be shown within four days, exclusive of the day of service thereof, unless the court shall otherwise order.

8. The Vice-Warden shall, at the commencement of every sittings, name and appoint a day; after which day no petition shall be heard by him for the first time; and after which day no order, rule, or motion shall be made requiring cause to be shown at the same sittings, except by permission of the court.

9. No fees shall be taken by any officer of the court, nor shall any fees or costs be allowed in taxation for or against either party to a suit on the equity side of the court, except such as are mentioned in the table of fees and costs to these rules annexed, unless by order of the court.

10. The hours of attendance at the registrar's office, and at the secretary's office, shall be from ten in the forenoon, till two in the afternoon.

The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain has approved of these rules, and of the form in the schedule, and of the table of fees and costs thereto annexed. In testimony whereof, his Lordship has thereunto set his hand the 21st day December, in the year of our Lord 1836.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Summons.
Stannaries of Cornwall to wit. C. D. [name of the defendant] you are hereby summoned and required to enter your appearance to the petition of A. B. [the plaintiff's name] delivered herewith at the office of the registrar of the court of the Vice-Warden of the said Stannaries. And in case you do not there enter your appearance within nine days after this day, the said A. B. will there enter it for you. And take notice, that within fourteen days after such appearance is entered, you must by yourself, your counsel or attorney, demur or plead to the jurisdiction of the court of Vice-Warden, or within twenty days after the day of your appearance plead or demur to answer or confess the truth of the petition left herewith, otherwise the truth of such petition will be taken to be confessed. And take notice, that if you answer the petition, you will be liable to pay the plaintiff's costs of proving the truth of all the allegations therein, which if not confessed must be proved by the plaintiff.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARSENIC.

Until within about twenty years, the large quantity of white arsenic consumed in the manufactures of this country was procured from the Continent; and until a year or two since, there was but one arsenic manufactory in the United Kingdom, which was near Perranwell; a second has been recently established near Bissoe-bridge, both being in the parish of Perran-arworthol, about five miles from Truro. The first of these originated with the late Dr. Edwards, of Falmouth, and is still continued by the remaining partners, Messrs. Williams, Gregory, and Co.; it was for many years secured to them by patent, but this has sometime expired. The second is conducted by Messrs. Conn and Co.

The materials employed are collected from the flues of the burning-houses, where they are deposited from the sublimation of the arsenical and sulphurous substances combined with the iron and copper ores which are mixed with the tin, and from which they are far more readily separated after calcination. Until very recently, these were generally thrown away, but the increasing demand, and latterly the rise of a second establishment, have made it more worth while to preserve them, and the flues have accordingly been constructed purposely with a view to the arsenical substances being collected in as pure a state as possible. Formerly the chief supply was from the mines of Gwennap and Camborne; but now Wheal Vor, and the mines near Marazion and St. Ives are not thought too far out of hand; attempts have also been made to obtain it directly from the pyrites (arsenical pyrites or white munda) by calcination, but we believe, with no great success. The substances collected from the flues are, for the greater part, oxide of arsenic, sulphur, and impure mixtures and compounds of arsenic and sulphur. The white oxide of arsenic or arsenious acid, is, however, the only preparation manufactured in Cornwall; it is composed of seventy-six parts arsenic, and twenty-four parts oxygen.

The separation of the sulphur from the oxide of arsenic is accomplished in a common calcining furnace, having a very long flue (say from 300 to 500 feet), by the gradual application of heat: sulphur fusing at a temperature of 216 deg., or only four deg. above the boiling point of water, and it "begins to rise slowly in vapour even before it is completely fused;" whilst the oxide of arsenic is not volatilized at a lower temperature than 380 deg.

The crude material being introduced into the furnace when at a low temperature, the heat is gradually increased, and the sulphur sublimed; being still further heated, the arsenic is also dissipated. Both are deposited in the flue, but the elevated temperature sends the sulphur farther on in it than the arsenic; that portion of its contents, therefore, which is nearest to the fire, is almost pure oxide of arsenic, the second is a mixture of arsenic and sulphur, and the last is almost entirely sulphur.

The sublimation is kept up for weeks, if not for months, when the flues are opened and their contents withdrawn. The first portion consisting of white arsenic, crystalline and slightly coherent, is subject to another operation, presently to be described; the second is returned to the calcining furnace, and treated like the raw material; and the third is thrown by.

The first portion is now to be converted into lumps of a larger size, and this is effected by again subliming it, but in a close vessel. This is a conical cast-iron retort of about two or two and a half feet high, and from fifteen to eighteen inches broad at the base, both ends being open. The broader part

rests on an iron plate, which forms the upper side of a flue from a rather small, but very brisk fire, it is fastened to its place by clamps, and the apertures closed by luting; the hole at the apex serves for the introduction of the arsenic, and is shut by a plain iron stopper only.

The charge is introduced through a funnel, and when the workman thinks it has been sublimed (which he judges from practice only), he puts in another portion, and so on until he imagines the volatilized substance, which is deposited on the internal circumference of the vessel, has attained a sufficient thickness. The clamps are then removed, and the retort taken into the open air, its place being supplied by another. A great many of these are kept at work at the same time, beneath a dome opening at the top into the external atmosphere, in order that the vaporized arsenic may not be mixed with the air of the workshop, to the prejudice of the labourer.

The oxide of arsenic deposited on the exterior of the retort or kettle, is readily removed; it is generally allowed to accumulate to a thickness of an inch or an inch and a half, and it has an amber-like semi-transparency, not very unlike an onyx stone. Being broken into pieces of a convenient size, it is fit for the market, and is packed in casks.

Some portion, however, is required in the state of a powder, and this is effected by a machine, not very unlike the common grist-mill.

The poisonous qualities of this substance are well known, and in Dr. Edwards's early experiments, when the flues from the roasting furnace were not so long as they have been since made, the arsenic which escaped was deposited on the grass of the adjacent meadows, and became fatal to many cattle; these untoward accidents have however long since entirely ceased. The workmen use the precaution of filling their nostrils (and we believe sometimes their ears) with cotton or wool, and are very careful to avoid perspiration when at work in the manufactory, as the arsenical dust or vapour is instantly fixed on the damp part of the person, quickly occasioning painful and feasting wounds.

With these precautions, however, they seldom suffer any inconvenience from their (as it would appear) most dangerous occupation.

Of the mode of employment, beside in the production of the metal called German silver, the preparation of paints and colours, and in the manufacture of patent shot, as well as of the quantities produced, we are entirely ignorant; nor could we expect the merchants to be very communicative. The only notice we have been able to discover is in the third volume of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society's Transactions, from which we learn that in 1826, eighty-three tons of white arsenic were exported from Penryn. This brings our notice of the Cornish manufacture to a close, and we must confess the disappointment we felt, on referring for some information we required on the subject to Mr. Barlow's splendid volume, "On the Manufactures and Machinery of the British Empire," in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, to find that no mention was made of the arsenic manufacture.

It has been already observed that the white oxide of arsenic is the only compound of that metal prepared in the kingdom; in the first volume of the Cornwall Geological Society's Memoirs, there is a very valuable and interesting communication "on the processes for making the different preparations of arsenic," which are practised in Saxony," from the pen of John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c.

It appears that metallic arsenic and the red arsenic or realgar are obtained by sublimation: the first of the arsenical pyrites alone, the second of a mixture of equal parts of the arsenical and of the common iron pyrites (white and common munda). The vessels employed are "cylindrical earthen retorts, about two feet in length, and six inches in diameter at the mouth, tapering a little towards the end." Twenty-two of these retorts contain about four cwt. of pyrites; "they are placed in a reverberatory furnace, eleven on each side, in two tiers;" the closed ends do not project into the fire beyond the sides of the furnace. Earthen receivers are luted to their mouths, and a strong fire is applied for eight or ten hours; the sublimate collected in the receiver is purified by melting in a cylindrical vessel of sheet iron, six or eight inches in diameter, and the slags which collect are skimmed off. The purity is ascertained from time to time by taking an assay, when prepared "it has a glassy fracture and a smooth shining surface."

If the pyrites be broken too small it is apt to bake together. The yellow arsenic or opiment "is prepared by mixing in a shallow circular cast-iron pan, two cwt. of the impure oxide of arsenic, from the burning-house, and a quarter of a hundred of sulphur. The pans used for this purpose are shallow, about two feet in diameter, and are laid in masonry over the fire place; when the mixture is formed, it is covered with a cap of sheet iron of a pyramidal form, and about four feet in height, and carefully luted at the point of connection. The fire is then kept up for twelve or sixteen hours, and the sublimate of a fine yellow colour is found adhering to the sides of the iron cap, from which, when cool, it is easily separated."

"The white oxide of arsenic is prepared precisely in the same manner, but without the addition of the sulphur."

The extreme simplicity of these operations would induce us to think there would be no more difficulty in the manufacture of both the red and yellow (sulphurets of) arsenic, than of the white oxide in this country, and we should like to hear of the attempt being made. The advantage of even a moderate acquaintance with chemistry is no where more obvious than in the case now before us. For one of the most dangerous and worthless descriptions of rubbish has thus within a quarter of a century been converted to an extensive, and, we believe, profitable branch of manufacturing industry.

May we not, therefore, look forward to the application of chemical analysis to many of the minerals now rejected in our mines, introducing new substances and new manufactures, on which we cannot now even hazard a speculative opinion.—West Briton.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.

We copy the following ingenious hoax on Mr. Crosse's experiments, from the Somerset County Gazette, which is done cleverly enough to deceive. We give credit to the writer for his ingenuity, and the insertion of the article is at least an evidence of our opinion of its merits:—

We feel much pleasure in communicating to our readers the following singular experiment of our now celebrated neighbour, Mr. Andrew Crosse.

The public are aware that Mr. Crosse has been recently pursuing a series of researches into the process of crystallization by means of his galvanic batteries, and that he has made discoveries which have thrown quite a new light upon science. Some weeks ago he prepared a silicious fluid for the purpose of crystallization. He heated a flint to a white heat, and then plunged it in water to pulverize it. The siliceous, thus reduced, was saturated to excess with muriatic acid. The mixture was placed in a jar—a piece of flannel was suspended in it, one end of which extended over the side, and thus, by capillary attraction, the liquor was slowly filtered, fell into a funnel, and thence dropped on a piece of iron-stone from Mount Vesuvius, upon which were laid the two wires connected with either pole of the battery. We should state that the iron-stone had been previously heated to a white heat, so that no germs of life could have existed upon it. Mr. Crosse made his daily observations of the wires to discover the beginning of the process of crystallization. On the fourteenth day he saw some small white specks upon the stones. Four days afterwards they had elongated, and assumed an oval form. He concluded that they were incipient crystals. Great was his surprise on the 22d day to find eight legs projecting from each of these white bodies; still he could not believe that they were living beings. But on the 26th day his surprise was complete; there could be no doubt they moved, they fed, they were perfect insects; eighteen or twenty of them have since appeared. Many persons have seen them, but there is no record of such an insect.

It is in form something like a mite. It has eight legs, four bristles at the tail, and the edges of the body are very bristly. Its motions are visible to the naked eye—its colour is grey—its substance is pulpy. It appears to feed upon the silicious particles in the fluid.

The most extraordinary circumstance in this phenomena is the nature of the fluid in which this insect lives and thrives. The acid instantly destroys every other living being.

But a second trial has confirmed the fact beyond a doubt. Another portion of siliceous was prepared in the same manner, and reduced to a gelatinous form, but without the acid. A coil of silver wire was suspended in it from one of the poles of the battery, and the other pole was also immersed so as to send through the mass an incessant stream of the electric fluid. About three weeks afterwards Mr. Crosse examined the poles to search for crystals, and in one of the coils of wire he found one of these strange insects. This proves that it is produced from the siliceous, and not from the acid.

Mr. Crosse, with his usual modesty, has contented himself with stating the fact, without attempting to account for it. He is in correspondence with Professor Buckland upon the subject, and the learned professor has suggested an explanation, which it will be for future observers, by repeated experiments, to confirm. We should state, that the insects were principally found at the negative pole of the battery.

A German naturalist has recently discovered that silicious and other rocks are chiefly composed of the remains of insects. May not the germs of some of them, released from their prison-house, and placed in a position favourable to the development of vitality, have sprung to life after a sleep of thousands of years!

MONMOUTHSHIRE COLLIERIES.—The Monmouthshire colliers, who were standing out for an advance of wages during the last three weeks, are again at work, and that coals may now be had at Newport as usual.—Cambrian.

SUGAR.—The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is greatly upon the increase in Austria. It was expected that government would soon lay a tax upon this production. In Hungary, too, the landed proprietors were giving more attention to this subject.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE ORIGINAL CONDITION OF THE GLOBE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I observe in the last number of your publication, some remarks extracted from the *Railway Magazine*, on a very curious and interesting article contained in one of your previous numbers, "on the solidification of silver in fusion." From the phenomena presented during the refrigeration of the liquid metal, the author, M. Fournet, endeavours to deduce certain illustrations of volcanic action, with what success I do not here enquire, although it is pleasing to find his account of these curious phenomena, hitherto I believe almost unknown and undescribed, fully confirmed on such respectable authority as that adduced by the editor of the *Railway Magazine*.

It appears that the conclusions deduced from thence by M. Fournet, are not admitted by the editor, who states, "we, however, by no means agree in the inferences drawn respecting the once greater heat of our earth. We think we are in possession of much sounder philosophical principles, and can mathematically demonstrate from phenomena the contrary."

The great and acknowledged mathematical abilities of Mr. Herapath, must undoubtedly give his opinion considerable weight; I may, however, be allowed to observe, that a vast mass of geological phenomena tend to a result very different from that which he has adopted, all leading to the conclusion that the original, or one of the original conditions of the globe, was a state of *igneous fluidity*, and consequently of intense heat. Any opposition to mathematical arguments, on other than mathematical principles, is however irrelevant, and my principal object, therefore, is to enquire in what manner the figure of the earth can be accounted for, on any other supposition than that of original fluidity?

The various arcs of the meridian which have been measured on different parts of the earth's surface, agree, with one or two exceptions (probably arising from erroneous observation), in assigning to the earth the figure of an oblate spheroid, or a spheroid of rotation, a circumstance strongly indicative of original fluidity, and if such were the case, it is satisfactorily demonstrated by geological phenomena, that this fluidity must have been of an *igneous* nature.

The figure of the planets is also well known to be that of an oblate spheroid, and I believe the flattening in the direction of their axes, bears some relation to their mass and the rapidity of their diurnal rotation, circumstances indicating them to have existed under the same original conditions as our globe, and to have been moulded, if I may use the expression, by the same cause, whatever that cause may have been.

These phenomena appear to me so strongly to corroborate on mathematical grounds, the inferences drawn from geological science, that unless some new explanation be afforded, which from the nature of the case appears hardly possible, the combined evidence must be irresistible, as to the once heated and even fused state of our planet.

Being well aware of the facilities afforded by the *Mining Journal*, for the discussion and elucidation of scientific questions, especially those connected with geology, mineralogy, &c., I forward you these remarks, as bearing on a subject intimately connected with geological science, and, indeed, forming one of the primary objects of geological investigation.

It is chiefly, indeed, by bringing the phenomena we observe as far as possible within the domain of the exact sciences, that the further progress of geology can be anticipated; and I am, therefore, pleased to find the mathematical talents of Mr. Herapath directed to the subject, although certainly startled at the conclusion he has arrived at.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

New-road, Jan. 5.

FREDERICK BURN.

TRESAVEAN MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of the 24th inst., I observe there is a letter from Mr. Plomer, the professional adviser of Canon Rogers, in which that gentleman very good-naturedly gives his opinion on the claim of the excluded adventurers of Tresavean Mine to the Trethellan set.

Mr. Plomer has no interest in Tresavean Mine, and he has studiously concealed from the readers of your Journal, that he is a shareholder in Trethellan.

The question at issue between the parties, will shortly be discussed in a court of equity, and therefore I must decline to detail the evidence, founding the claim of the Tresavean adventurers to their proportionate shares in the Trethellan and adjoining sets.

A great deal of importance has been attached to an extract of a letter read at a meeting of the London adventurers, in which Canon Rogers is said to have treated with Messrs. Simmons and Michell, on behalf of the Tresavean adventurers. Canon Rogers has himself admitted, that he did treat with Captain Michell on behalf of some of the adventurers in Tresavean, and it could never have been pretended that the reverend gentleman had travelled through the kingdom to procure the authority of all of them.

I have not the honour of being personally known to Canon Rogers, but there is no man who entertains a greater respect for him than I do, and I feel confident that if he would make himself acquainted with all the circumstances of this case (of which I will do Mr. Plomer the justice to say I believe him to be also ignorant), he would not retain his shares in Trethellan another day.

I will not readily admit that Canon Rogers was not present when the "Quid pro quo" agreement was made, and, in fairness, I think Mr. Plomer ought to have stated, if the "Quid" (given in exchange for the eleven one-hundred-and-twentieth parts of Trethellan, worth at the time, 3850*l.*) was the property of the Tresavean adventurers generally, or the sole property of Captain Teague.

Mr. Plomer seems to think it of vital consequence, the set being drawn to T. Teague, his executors, administrators, and assigns, omitting the words, "partners and coadjutors." "You will scarcely credit it," says Mr. P., "but the deed is drawn so exclusively to Mr. Teague, that the general words, 'partners and coadjutors,' used in all sets that I have ever seen, are entirely omitted, and the grant is to T. Teague, his executors, administrators, and assigns, omitting the words, 'partners and coadjutors,' which is as much as to say, that he, Mr. Grenfell, did not wish the Tresavean adventurers, as a body, to have any thing to do with it."

I can make every allowance for Mr. Plomer's anxiety to retain his interest in Trethellan, but if he will take the trouble to enquire at the office where the set was prepared, he will be told that for the last fifteen years, the mining sets that have been prepared in that office, have been drawn with the omission of the words, "partners and coadjutors," and these words are now generally omitted in all sets.

The barrier set in the possession of the Tresavean adventurers, and when the gentleman to whom the set is granted, shall arbitrarily deprive his fellow adventurers of their respective interests, it will then be the proper time to consider what course should be pursued to recover their shares. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. LAMBE.

Tyuro, January 4.

ROCKING-STONE IN LANGUEDOC.—In the neighbourhood of Castres is a remarkable curiosity, *le rocher tremblant*, or the rocking-stone; it is of an irregular figure, somewhat approaching to that of a flattened egg standing on its smaller end. Its greatest girth, which is about two-thirds of its height from the ground, is twenty-seven or twenty-eight English feet; the smallest, which is at the base, is about thirteen; the height is about twelve feet, and the weight is estimated at 600 quintals, of 100*lbs.* each. The base is convex in the direction of its longer diameter, so that at each extremity of that diameter it rises eight inches from the supporting rock; along the smaller diameter of the base the stone is supported throughout, so that it is only in one direction that it is susceptible of motion. It requires several smaller pushes to put this stone in motion, but when the movement is once commenced, a small force suffices to keep it up. *Le rocher tremblant* is near the corner of the rock which serves for its support, and overhangs it; it is on the top of a hill, at the foot of which is a remarkable grotto that once served as a retreat to St. Dominick. —*Penny Cyclopædia.*

SNOW ON RAILWAYS.—It appears to be now an established fact, that snow offers no impediment to railway travelling. The trains on the Greenwich railway continued running without interruption, while the coaches and omnibuses from Greenwich were almost abandoned, and much delayed, though furnished with extra horses, by the heaviness of the roads.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday, Jan. 4th.—Mr. LYELL, President, in the Chair.

The first paper which was read contained some remarks on the elevation of the coast of Chili, by Mr. Caldeuigh, F.G.S. Previously to the author's return to South America, in 1835, he was induced to suspend his opinion relative to the accounts which had been published of the effects of the great earthquake of 1822. Since his return, however, he has investigated the evidences of alteration of level on the Chilean coast, and he is now convinced that there are indisputable proofs of a relative change of land and sea, produced not only by that earthquake, but by other similar phenomena. In detailing the results of his inquiries, Mr. Caldeuigh gives all the historical and documentary evidence which he has been able to consult, and he shows, by quotations from the works of the Abate Molina, Frezier, Ulloa, and Feuillée, that many rocks during the last 120 years have been raised either from a depth which did not require their being laid down in charts, or from a well known depth below the level of the sea to a height of many feet above it. Thus the Belem rock, in the Bay of Concepcion, which in the chart of Ulloa is not laid down, has now only two fathoms upon it at low water. In the Bay of Valparaiso is a rock, which the same author says, "should be looked out for with care," not being then visible, but which has now always a ripple upon it; and other rocks near the Cruz de Reyes, which in 1821 were covered at all times of the tide, are now four feet above the level of high-water mark. In the port of Coquimbo, Feuillée, writing in 1770, guards mariners against some rocks on the west side of the southern entrance, which were then *a fleur d'eau*; but three of these rocks, called the Pelicans, are now about twelve feet above low-water mark. In the same port is a rock, called the Tortoise, which in the time of Frezier and Feuillée was from five to six feet out of the water; though it is now about nine feet above the level of high tide. Mr. Caldeuigh gives also full accounts of the change of soundings and the increase of land produced by the accumulation of debris brought down by the streams; separating the facts which they present from those connected with earthquakes.

In addition to the proofs given by Mr. Calcott, and an anonymous author, in a paper in the *Journal of Science*, of the effects of the earthquake of 1822, Mr. Caldeuigh states, that in 1821, some timber lying on one side of a street or causeway, which would round an old fort, was secured by ropes to prevent its removal at high-water; but that the spot is now seven feet above the action of the tide; and persons who escaped on board vessels remarked, that the sentries before an old fort on the summit of the hill over the ruins of the town, who were previously visible from the feet upwards, had, after the earthquake, half the body concealed by the fore part of the cliff.

Mr. CALDEUIGH also gives an account of the effects produced by the great earthquake of the 20th February, 1835, chiefly from the observations of Captain Fitzroy, full details of which have been already laid before our readers.

The PRESIDENT then announced that he had received from the Foreign Office a translation of an article which had appeared in the *South American Journal*, *El Arancano*, and written by Don Mariano Rivero: but as none, except original papers, were read at the Society's Meetings, he could only state, that Don Mariano Rivero dissents entirely from the opinion, that earthquakes have produced changes of level in the Bay of Valparaiso.

The communication was accompanied by a letter from Colonel Walpole to Lord Palmerston,—the following extract from which was read by the secretary:—

"I have seen the ground—I have heard from persons long resident on the very spot alluded to, both previous to the earthquake of 1822, and still residing there, accurate observers of events, statements in direct corroboration of M. Rivero, and whom he could not have consulted; and it is difficult to conceive why those, whose opinions he considers as inconsiderately put forth, should have drawn their conclusions from the mere appearance of a piece of ground not more than 200 yards of the whole circumference of a Bay of considerable extent, unless it is from that very general failing which permits individuals attached to a particular theory, to draw their inferences in favour of that theory, without caring to investigate very accurately, the premises from which they are deduced."

A short notice, on the proofs of recent elevations on the coast of Chile, by Charles Darwin, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., was afterwards read.

The observations were made by the author during the surveying voyage of H. M. S. Beagle, commanded by Captain Fitzroy; and the part of the coast more particularly described, extends from sixty miles south of Valparaiso, to eighty north of it. Throughout the whole of this line, extensive beds of shells were found, elevated at various heights, from the level of the present sea beach, to 250 feet above it. A few were found at much greater elevations, but their origin was subject to doubt. At Valparaiso the position of these shells was examined with particular care by the author, together with Mr. Alison. The circumstances which led to the belief that they had been accumulated in their present position, when the sea occupied a different level was the following:—their great numbers, forming extensive and horizontal beds, whereas the heaps of shells, which in Tierra del Fuego are known to have been collected by the inhabitants, always retain a conical figure: their position at the extremities of inaccessible headlands, where there appears no possible inducement for the inhabitants to bring the shells, for the purpose of eating:—the large proportional number of extremely small shells:—their brittle and decayed condition:—and lastly, the state of decomposition, bearing an evident relation to the comparative heights of the various situations at which the shells were lying. Mr. Darwin alluded to a case near Callao, on the coast of Peru, where, from the nature of the climate, rain never falls, and where a most perfect gradation of change might be traced from the entire shells, only a little above the beach, to a mere layer of calcareous powder without any indication of organic structure, which coated the ground at a greater elevation. The most unequivocal proof of a recent rise is drawn from Balandie found adhering to the rock, above the reach of the highest tides. Mr. Alison upon removing the dung of birds from the summit of a projecting point at Valparaiso, found the attached shells at the height of fourteen feet above high water mark. Mr. Darwin also observed Balandie similarly situated at the Rapel, sixty miles south of Valparaiso, and at Quintero a few miles to the north of it. The present position of an ancient sea wall, which was built in 1680 at Valparaiso, cannot be otherwise explained than by a change of level. The appearance of the granite rocks, both to the north and south of the bay, also bear testimony to the same fact, of an elevation to the amount of about fourteen feet. The position of the church of San Augustin was ascertained with care; and it was found to stand nineteen feet six inches above high water mark; hence, allowing for its probable position when built in 1614, "the greatest amount of possible change cannot have exceeded fifteen feet in the long period of 220 years. Mr. Darwin considers it certain that the land was elevated during the earthquake of 1822. The rise of the land, even in the bay of Valparaiso, was not equal; for a part of a fort which was not formerly visible from a certain spot, subsequently to the earthquake fell within the line of vision. There is good reason to believe that part of the most recent rise of the land, attested by the Balandie and position of the sea wall, has been due to changes acting previously to 1822, as well as to that earthquake itself; and likewise to an elevation produced by insensible degrees since that period. Mr. Darwin believes that the island of Chiloe is at present rising in a manner very similar to the coast of Norway. But it is a curious question, whether these changes take place by very small quantities during each trifling earthquake, or independently of such moments of disturbance? The opposite, or eastern shore of South America, (where earthquakes are never experienced), from the Rio Plata, to the Strait of Magellan have been elevated within the same recent period as the coast of the Pacific. It is impossible to doubt that these changes of level belong to one class of events. The earthquakes, the volcanic eruptions, and the sudden elevations of the ground which all follow the coast line of the Pacific, ought perhaps to be considered as irregularities in the order of some more widely extended phenomena.

To the northward of Valparaiso extensive beds of shells were found, which the common people of the country attributed to the deluge.

The author gives a very brief notice respecting the marine origin of the terraces, at Coquimbo, described by Captain Basil Hall, and discussed by Mr. Lyell. The proofs rest on the occurrence of recent shells embedded in affable calcareous rock, and elevated 250 feet above the sea. This calcareous stratum passes into a shelly mass, chiefly composed of fragments of *balani*, &c.; and this again overlies a sandstone abounding with siliceous bones of gigantic sharks, mingled with extinct species of oysters and pernae of a great size. The intermediate bed contains some shells, in common with the upper, in which all are recent, and with the lowest in which the greater number are extinct. The phenomena of the parallel terraces, and of the elevated shells occur in a strongly marked manner in the valleys of Cusno and Copiapa. The latter is situated 350 miles to the north of Valparaiso, and at an equal distance to the south of it, at Concepcion and Imperial there is an abundance of elevated shells. In conclusion, Mr. Darwin thinks that it is impossible for an observer to travel along the coast of Chili, and not to discover innumerable proofs of elevations of the land within the period of recent shells.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—During the past week some workmen in a gravel pit, belonging to Mr. Weedon, on this side of the Henley road, discovered, fourteen feet below the original level of the field, a white substance resembling a large bone, which upon examination proved to be part of the fossil tusk of an elephant. It was very much decayed, and could not possibly be removed, excepting in small pieces; but, whilst in its place, it was about four feet long and four inches in diameter. Part of an elephant's tooth, and some portions of bone, were also found in the same pit.—*Reading Mercury.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON DOCK COMPANY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held on Friday at the Dock-house, in Prince's-street, Bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and on other affairs.

J. CATTLEY, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the last court having been confirmed, the secretary, Mr. S. Cock, read the accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the last half-year, the balance in favour of the company being applicable for the payment of the dividend. The dock expenditure, including taxes and all other outgoings for the half-year ending on the 30th ultimo, was 93,330*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* On the credit side of the account there appeared for dock returns for the half-year 130,570*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, which, with other items of receipts, left a balance in favour of the company, and applicable to the dividend, of 49,493*l.* 6*s.*

The CHAIRMAN said the court of directors had come to a resolution to propose that a dividend for the half-year ending on the 31st December last should be declared of 1*l.* 5*s.* per cent. Was it the opinion of the meeting that the resolution of the court of directors (which he read) should be confirmed?

In reply to questions put by proprietors, the Chairman stated that a new baggage-room had been erected in the docks, and increased facilities given to carry on the trade; that a deduction in the amount of taxes paid by the company, of about 2000*l.* a year, might be calculated upon; that it was the wish of the court of directors to provide a fund to meet contingencies, and that, from a report which had been received from the engineer (Mr. Rennie) that day, it was probable the eastern entrance to the docks would be opened in about six weeks, or two months at farthest, should the weather be favourable. The cost of the new entrance was estimated at under 20,000*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* had already been paid. The probability was that the remaining sum to be paid would not exceed 7500*l.* or 8000*l.*

The SECRETARY, in reply to some observations relative to the management of the docks, said the best reply to the assertion, that there was bad management, was that, on the average of the three previous half-years, ending in November, the tonnage which had entered the London Dock was 91,179 tons, while in the last half-year it amounted to 98,816 tons. That the earnings on the average of the three similar half-years had been 137,037*l.*, and in the last half-year to 144,556*l.*

The dividend was then agreed to, after some conversation relative to the internal affairs of the company.

The following statement was given relative to the number of ships and their tonnage, which have entered the port of London in the years ending on the 30th November, 1835 and 1836, from which it will be observed that a considerable increase in the trade has taken place:—

	British Ships.	Tons.	Foreign Ships.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.
1835	2,084	421,975	544	108,698	2,628	530,673
1836	2,253	465,099	901	156,563	3,154	621,662
Increase in 1836	169	43,124	357	47,865	526	90,986

SOUTH SEA STOCK.—A general meeting was held at the South Sea House on Thursday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the South Sea Stock for the last half year, which, at the suggestion of the chairman, was fixed at 1½ per cent. as heretofore. After which, a respectable proprietor powerfully urged the claim the proprietary had at all times on the energetic support and protection of their court of directors, and stated that the opportunity to prove their zeal for the interests of the company now presents itself in the circumstance of Government having infringed on a positive condition, arranged with the company, by Act 55 Geo. III., May, 1815; Parliament having at the end of last Session passed the total repeal of the South Sea duties, which were expressly appropriated to the formation and progress of a guarantee fund, in favour of the company. He then moved a resolution to the following effect, which was carried unanimously:—"Resolved, That the sub-governor, deputy-governor, and directors, do seek an early interview with his Majesty's Ministers, in order to call their immediate attention to the consequences resulting and affecting the interest of the company, by the total repeal of the South Sea Tonnage Duties, during the last Session of Parliament, and that they ascertain their views on the subject, and report the same to a special general meeting, to be convened by them for that purpose."

WHITBY AND PICKERING RAILWAY.—The roads in this neighbourhood, from the heavy falls of snow during the last week, have been rendered impassable for the coaches running to Guisborough and Scarborough. The mail-cart from Pickering has also been delayed three or four hours beyond the usual time; and all communication to and from Whitby with the neighbouring districts, except by the railroad to Pickering, has been cut off. The coaches belonging to the company have been running during the week, and continue to do so at stated times, and have not hitherto been delayed more than an hour in performing the distance between Whitby and Pickering. A great convenience is thus afforded to the public, in keeping open this means of conveyance, as persons engaged in business are enabled, without delay, to proceed to and from Whitby to Pickering, and thence to York, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool; and a decided proof is thus afforded of the superiority of railroads over any other mode of conveyance, in the safety and dispatch with which passengers are conveyed, even in the depth of winter.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—THE STORM.—It has excited very great surprise, not unmingled with satisfaction, that whilst the storm has impeded or altogether closed the communication with distant towns by the turnpike-roads, no impediment has existed in the conveyance of the trains on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. With the short trains there has not been the slightest obstruction or inconvenience, and the trifling delay in the thorough trains between Newcastle and Carlisle (upwards of sixty miles) never exceeding from a quarter to half an hour, has arisen in the passage of the coaches on the ordinary road between Haydon Bridge and Greenhead—a portion of the ground on which the railway is not yet constructed. On Tuesday morning, when the storm was most severe, one of the company's engines (the Comet, we believe), conveyed the train from Hexham to Blaydon within the hour. We observed, on different parts of the line, the company's servants ready to clear away any impediment caused by the drifting. In most instances, however, their services were unnecessary, partial accumulations of snow being swept away by brooms, affixed before the wheels of the engine. The advantage of cultivating the slopes of the cuttings with grasses and shrubs was also apparent. Besides being grateful to the eye, and productive as provender for cattle in the more genial seasons of the year, the herbage is effectual as a barrier in preventing the snow from sliding down the banks. The circumstance of the company's engines having performed their journeys with regularity during the severe storm, when the ordinary roads were choked up, forms a new and most interesting feature in the advantages which the public derive from railway conveyance. These advantages the public appear duly to appreciate; for we understand that, notwithstanding the ungenial season for travelling, the receipts of the company, under the head of conveyance of passengers, have greatly increased. We may also mention that, notwithstanding the unlimited facilities of transit afforded by the railway, there has lately been a great scarcity of coals in Carlisle, both for consumption and shipment. On a recent occasion, seven or eight vessels, which reached the canal basin from Ireland and the Scotch coast, found it impossible to obtain freights. The Earl of Carlisle's coal-works, and the others in the district, are utterly incompetent to supply the demand; but the inconvenience, we understand, will be speedily remedied by the owners of the Blenkinsop colliery. That enterprising company has recently sunk a new shaft, and a number of hewers got to work a few days ago. We congratulate the proprietors of the Great National railway between Newcastle and Carlisle, that new elements and evidences of prosperity present themselves in every direction.—*Newcastle Journal.*

WATER.—Though water expands with so great a force by heat, its expansive power is still greater in freezing, for there is nothing in mechanics can resist it. The cause is, the diversion from its figure in its fluid state. Water, says Sir Isaac Newton, when pure, is a highly fluid salt, in form composed of minute globular particles; now, it is a well known fact, that no figure contains so great a quantity within superficies as the globe. Water in freezing is diverted from its globular form, and assumes figures composed of planes and angles of various degrees—consequently it occupies a greater space, which is shown by ice floating.

CASTLE AN DINAS MINE, CORNWALL.
At a General Special Meeting of the Adventurers in the above mine, held at St. Austell on the 22d instant, it was resolved that, in consequence of the last call of 1s. then remaining unpaid on a considerable number of Shares, the workings of the Mine be suspended until the 19th January next, on which day a Meeting will be held at four o'clock, at the King's Head Inn, St. Austell; and when all unpaid Scrips will be absolutely forfeited and sold.
The Call to be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.
M. ROBERTS, }
R. PARSONS, } Managing Committee.
J. TREWREN. }
29th, Dec., 1836.

WHEAL GEORGE MINE, ST. STEPHEN'S, CORNWALL.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Adventurers in the above Mine will be held at the Queen's Head Inn, St. Stephen's, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, when all Shareholders are particularly requested to attend, to Elect a Committee, and to decide on the future operations of the Mine. All Calls to be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, at St. Austell, and any remaining unpaid on the above day will be considered forfeited.
All demands on the said Mine, up to the 1st instant are requested to be forwarded to the Secretary forthwith.
B. ANDREW, }
J. SMITH, } Managing Committee.
S. LAURY, }
Dated 5th January.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	9 P.M.
Royal Medical and Chir.	33, Berners-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Zoological	Leicester-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
R.I. Society of Literature	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	4 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.—Accounts at half-past seven, on the monthly audit.
TUESDAY, 10.—The illustration at eight, on the Metallurgical history of Iron, Part 2, by the Secretary.
THURSDAY, 12.—A Joint Committee of Chemistry and Mechanics, at half-past seven, on Mr. Baxter's brewing apparatus; after which Mechanics, on Mr. S. Calderara's marine barometer; Mr. J. B. Humphreys on Mr. Dodd's safety-plug; Mr. I. Dodd's locomotive wheel; Mr. J. Franklin's safety-valve, and Do's self-acting feeder to a high pressure steam boiler.
TUESDAY, 17.—Correspondence and papers at eight, on the volume of Transactions, and those societies and individuals to whom it should be presented.
A. AITKEN, Sec.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

London and Croydon Railway	London Tavern	Jan. 10	1.
New South Hoe Mining Company	1, Freeman's court	14	1.
North and South Junction Railway	1, Robert-street, Adelphi	19	1.
United Mexican Mining Company	London Tavern	25	1.
English Mining Company	27, Austin-frairs	26	1.
Old Moor Tin Mining Company	46, Lime-street	28	1.

CALLS.

British Tin Mining Company	5s.	Jan. 10th	Stone, Martin, and Co.
British Copper Mining Company	5s.	10th	
North Consols Mining Company	10s.	10th	
South Polgoth Mining Company	10s.	10th	Prescott, Grote, and Co.
Wheal Sisters Mining Company	10s.	10th	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Blaenavon Iron and Coal Co.	10s.	10th	Sir J. Esdaile; and Messrs. Masterman and Co.
Wheal Harmony and Montague	10s.	10th	
South-Eastern Railway	5s.	18th	Sir J. Esdaile & Co.; Messrs. Moss & Co., Liverpool; Manchester and L'pool Dist. Bk.
London and Birmingham	5s.	20th	Glyn and Co.; Bk. of L'pool.
British American Land	5s.	Feb. 3d	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
Wheal Brothers Mining Co.	10s.	6th	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Jamaica Steam Navigation Co.	2s. 6d.	Mar. 1st	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
Kefa Lead Mining Company	10s.	15th	Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Bolanos Mining Company	5s. per share	9th.
Mexican and South American Co.	10s.	9th.
Southward Bridge	1s. 15s. per cent.	14th.
Portsmouth and Farlington Water Works		April.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROYAL IRISH MINING COMPANY.—In reply to T. W. W., this Company is about being dissolved, and the balance, some 18s. or 20s. per Share, as we are advised will be divided. A Meeting has been called for the 12th instant.
W. S. M. shall hear from us shortly.
Thanks to our Welsh friends, their voluntary contributions have been thankfully received, and are gratefully acknowledged.
The bills referred to by L. P. are at all times acceptable.
SALES OF ORE AT SWANSEA.—A tabular statement of the Sales during the last twelve months has been prepared, and will be given next week, when we shall be induced to make some observations on the subject.
TIN TRADE.—Will a "Miner" further communicate?
SHARE LIST.—As it is intended to revise this page, any suggestions will be acceptable.
MINING REVIEW.—Articles for insertion in the Mining Review should be furnished on or before the 20th instant; and advertisements before the 25th.
SUPPLEMENTS.—We beg to remind those Subscribers who may be desirous of binding the third volume, just completed, that the Supplements, of which ten have been already published, are distinct from the MINING JOURNAL. When a sufficient number of Supplements shall have been published to form a volume, a title-page with index will be given, the several papers and articles comprised in the Supplement not being included in the index to the third volume, accompanying the present number. The Supplement will appear next week in its regular course, the present being an enlarged sheet of the MINING JOURNAL.

THE MINING JOURNAL, And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 7, 1836.

The large capital invested in Mining operations carried on by Public Companies, and the interest which these must at the present time excite, lead us to offer some general observations on this subject, and the views we have entertained, and on many occasions expressed with regard to it. In so doing we would express the strong hope that we feel, of seeing many of these Companies in a more prosperous state at the conclusion of the present year, and of our being enabled to present to the Shareholders more satisfactory reports in the present volume of the MINING JOURNAL than those afforded by the last. We hope, and indeed believe, that in many cases the first difficulties incidental to Mining operation, have now been nearly overcome, and that the caution taught by experience, will be of value in their future operations.

Our task, with reference to these concerns, has hitherto been neither an easy nor a pleasing one; on many occasions we have been under the necessity of directing attention to the proceedings of Companies where abuses existed—we have felt it to be our duty to check speculation, while we were ever desirous of promoting fair adventure; and hence it must be clear to all who reflect on the schemes of 1835 and 1836 (subsequent to the commencement of this publication), that we have had an arduous duty to perform. We are, however, induced, from past events, and to which we will not on this occasion otherwise refer, to express the hope, and indeed our belief, that the necessity will not exist for a recurrence to exposure, which, while it in no way tends to make friends (and too frequently may be represented as arising from prejudice or interested motives), is at all times injurious to the Mining interest, as calculated to withdraw public confidence.

We will, therefore, with the commencement of a new year, and a new volume, briefly advert to past labours, and venture to indulge in some observations on the coming year, and the course we

would recommend to all adventurers in Mines—repeating, as we do, that it is only by cool judgment, and the absence of personal feeling or prejudice, that any good can be anticipated from the working of Mines, more particularly by Joint Stock Companies.

The introduction of the Scrip System was hailed with delight by a few, while others, more cautious, looked upon it with a degree of suspicion, as being calculated to mislead parties, inducing them, on representations (in most cases too highly coloured), to embark in adventures, with the nature of which they were unacquainted, while they possessed not the capital requisite for the payment of the further calls—the motive being too frequently that of deriving profit from speculating in the shares with a trifling deposit made, and the results arising from the working of the Mines a secondary consideration. The facility with which these shares, with a trifling deposit, found their way into the market, and the premiums they commanded, induced many, and some whose characters were not of the first standing in the county of Cornwall, to press forward schemes,—and "Sets," containing lodes or otherwise, were taken up, and Companies readily formed for working them.

London, seized with the mania, was well supported by parties in Devonport, where speculation was at a great height, although they were, as we believe it to have been since proved, rather too far "west" for the speculators in London; the various towns in the mining districts each had their "Exchange," or "Bal-fair," and thus for a considerable time speculation was rife. Disappointment in unfounded hopes and expectations, reverses in the money-market, and the fact, that in a majority of the Companies, proprietors of five shares were to be found ready to throw the concerns into anarchy and confusion, and who were in some degree aided by the impolitic course pursued by projectors in their prospectuses, and agents in their reports, tended to bring Mining shares into the disrepute which now too generally attends them.

The spirit of speculation in shares of Joint-Stock Companies generally, whether for Railways, Banks, or any other object requiring a large outlay of capital have in a considerable degree also tended to bring about this result.

It is then for us to reflect on the position in which we are now placed, and to consider the most prudent course to be pursued, so as to avoid the errors in which we may have fallen from want of the exercise of that caution, which it is now in our power to manifest with relation to future measures. The Scrip System has its advantages and its disadvantages—the main advantage we presume to be that of non-responsibility; one of the principal disadvantages the difficulty which exists of communing with the body of shareholders, and the inconvenience attendant the enforcement of calls—which may indeed be said to be, in some cases, impracticable, while the expense of management is far too heavy, and cannot, in many instances, be justified.

Assuming, then, it to be generally acknowledged that the Scrip System has its advantages and its disadvantages, would it not be prudent, that to avoid a scene of personality such as was indulged in at the late meeting of the "British Tin Mining Company," to avoid the recurrence of one similar to that exhibited at the meeting of the "Old Moor Mining Company," to preclude the possibility of dividends being declared out of capital, to establish a wholesome check on agents, and to restore that confidence between Directors and Shareholders which should ever exist—to effect all these objects, would it not, we say, be prudent for communications to be opened between some of the principal Shareholders and the Directors, with the view of considering the constitution of the Company, and the propriety of by-laws being passed to facilitate their proceedings, and to afford the necessary check on expenditure when such course is deemed desirable. The registration of shares, as pointed out in a late Number, is also important, whereby communications might be made otherwise than through the medium of advertisements, which, in many instances, may be unnoticed by those to whom they are addressed—the necessity of holding shares a certain time to qualify the proprietor to vote, we think must also be apparent to all who have witnessed the proceedings at public meetings; it being known that too frequently shares have been nominally transferred, or placed in the hands of parties with the sole object of creating votes.

We shall most cordially join in the promotion of any measure calculated to put these undertakings on a proper footing; and as Scrip Companies have been established, it should be the object of all to lend their aid in rendering them fully effective, so as to protect the interests of adventurers generally, and to avoid, even by a single instance, of throwing discredit on a system generally.

We are free to confess, that the Scrip System was never a favourite with us, while the Cost-book System was open to several objections, which required a change, we are afraid that the one adopted is an extreme; the opportunity is however afforded at this moment of making such alterations as may effect the desired end; our humble aid will at all times be forthcoming, and we trust that our readers will, by their suggestions, to which our columns are always open, be found advocates for the adoption of the course we recommend.

Having, in the foregoing remarks, adverted to the subject of public companies, the proceedings of which occupy considerable space in our columns, and must possess great interest with a large portion of our readers, we are now induced to take a short review of our labours with reference to the Mining Interest generally, more especially as the commencement of the Fourth Volume of the MINING JOURNAL is a circumstance which appears to call for some remark on our part, both as regards our own exertions and the manner in which they have been appreciated and encouraged by the public. In first establishing this publication, the duties we undertook were anxious and arduous, and we were fully conscious both of their difficulty and importance.

We had then in view to furnish the Mining Proprietor with authentic information respecting the various concerns in which he might be interested, without the inconvenience and loss of time required for the inspection of the original documents. Another advantage, perhaps greater still, was included in our plan—that of keeping an effectual check on the reports that are made, by the facility afforded of comparing past anticipations with present results, and thus enforcing that caution and integrity in Mining affairs, which in some cases can only be insured by the conscious-

ness of the public eye being directed to all proceedings. These advantages to the Mining Proprietor, we also endeavoured to augment, by a copious and correct share list, showing at a glance all the various fluctuations which the property held by public companies almost daily experiences; and, we now refer with pride to the valuable tabular matter embodied weekly in our columns, including, in addition to the above information, the duty of steam-engines, sales of ores, prices of metals, and such further matter as experience has dictated.

But the most difficult and important part of our duty has been, to review the course of events as connected with the Mining Interest—to trace its fluctuations—to investigate their causes—to tender that advice which in our judgment, circumstances have from time to time rendered necessary—and "last, not least," to draw public attention to proceedings which appeared to require examination, either as impugning the conduct of individuals (in many cases of course admitting of immediate and satisfactory explanation), or as proving evils and abuses which required exposure. Of our performance of this duty, it is not for us to speak—the general correctness of our views has been abundantly confirmed by circumstances which have subsequently occurred; that we should have incurred the displeasure, or even the hostility, of some, was unavoidable, nor has our firmness of purpose wavered in the smallest degree on this account. If, however, we have at any time incidentally given offence to parties whom we respect (and such must occasionally have happened), we frankly acknowledge our regret that such has been the case.

One important object which we have laboured to effect, has been to concentrate in our columns, and diffuse among our practical Miners, every species of scientific information which bears on their profession, and which we have carefully selected from numerous works of the highest merit, for this purpose. We have also given every facility by the space devoted to Original Correspondence, to the publication of the views both of practical and scientific men on all subjects relative to Mining, and have thus, in many cases, elicited, and rendered of utility, much valuable information, which might else have been—

"Useless, unseen, as lamps in sepulchres,"

for want of a channel through which it might be conveyed to the public, and more especially to that portion of it most interested in the subject.

The removal of the stamp-duty afforded an opportunity, which we immediately embraced, of adding much to the value of the MINING JOURNAL, by giving with it every alternate week, a Supplement devoted to reviews of all new publications connected with Mining, Geology, Mineralogy, and other sciences connected with the object of our publication, an arrangement which we are pleased to find has met the full approbation of our Subscribers, and which has greatly increased the utility of the publication. Anxious, however, to enlarge the sphere of our utility to the utmost, we also made arrangements for transferring the most valuable portions of all foreign works on Mining to our pages, and of this series several translated extracts have already appeared in our late number, and one in our present.

We confess it is with feelings of pride and satisfaction, that we now refer to what we have accomplished, and we acknowledge with gratitude, both the manner in which our exertions have been appreciated by the public, and the assistance we have received from various quarters in carrying our views into effect. Our path has been by no means an easy one, we have had to encounter difficulties and obstacles of no trifling nature, ere our present position could be attained, and we trust therefore to be excused, if, with honest pride, we now express those sentiments which must arise from the successful result of our labours.

The time has now arrived when every class or interest of society has its representative through the medium of the press, and is thus enabled to obtain with facility the varied information which it requires on all subjects which affect its welfare or prosperity. To this general rule the Mining Interest remained long almost a solitary exception, and this important desideratum it was, that in establishing the MINING JOURNAL, we boldly stepped forward to supply, being well aware from our practical experience in Mining affairs, how necessary it had at length become.

That the view we then took was correct, our own success has furnished the most convincing proof, yet we may perhaps glance for a moment at some of those circumstances which rendered a Mining periodical necessary. The mineral wealth of Great Britain far exceeds that of any other country in the world, and is wrought with a degree of boldness and skill, which places us pre-eminent among those nations by whom Mining is cultivated. It may be estimated that the labours of the British Miner produce annually the value of about twenty millions sterling, and of this production, we may observe that it has a peculiar and especial value, as it is in fact a creation of wealth, and a positive addition to the common stock of property.

The value and importance of the mines of this country cannot be better illustrated than by taking a single example—that of Cornwall. The particulars of the produce of the copper mines in that county for the last year, are given in a tabular form in another part of our columns; we may here glance at some of the general results. The produce of these mines sold at ticketings for the last twelve months, exclusive of private sales, or those at Swansea, amounted to 135,603 tons of ore, yielding about 8 per cent., or 10,529 tons of pure copper; the average standard for the twelve months was about 130l. and the average price 7l. per ton: the total amount of the produce in money being nearly 1,000,000l. sterling. This, it may be observed, is chiefly the produce of the older mines, including few, if any, of those which have been opened during the past two years. Here we have an illustration of the importance of a single district, our statement being confined to the produce of Copper Mines alone, in which a field of enterprise present itself, perhaps, exceeding any other in the United Kingdom, although the hitherto unproved mineral districts of Ireland may at some period be of almost equal importance. Several mines, which are now the most productive, were at one time abandoned, and, until the past few years, re-

These remained unproductive, while their workings have now reached a depth of upwards of 250 (in some cases 300) fathoms from the surface, and hold out the most promising prospects, as well as afford at the present moment the most satisfactory results.

To extract this vast amount of subterranean treasure from its deep and hidden seat in the bowels of the earth, a capital which probably none but this great commercial country could furnish, is required, and in the direction of that capital, a high degree of skill both practical and theoretical is essential. The difficult and complicated operations of Mining require the assistance of various sciences—geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and geometry, are all called upon to lend their aid, and not the less so because the miner, the smelter, and engineer, guided, as they conceive, by practice alone, may often be unconscious of the scientific principles on which their operations are in reality founded.

The speculative nature of Mining operations, the darkness and mystery in which they are involved, the vast amount of capital employed, and the frauds upon the public, to which room is thus occasionally afforded, all combined to render necessary the task we have undertaken, and to which our utmost perseverance and exertion will ever be directed. The French have their "Annales des Mines," a publication under the auspices of government; and in Germany and other countries, the management of mines and institutions for the advancement of mining, are under similar direction. These circumstances no doubt have their advantages, but it is the greater pride of our own country, to have attained an unprecedented degree of Mining skill and prosperity, and to have provided for the wants of the mining interest, by individual exertion alone, a task in which our humble labours have been zealously, and we hope not ineffectually, exerted.

Having in our earlier Numbers furnished our readers with copies of such documents as we have received in the proceedings instituted by the Managing Director of the "West Cork Mining Company," and although we have weekly expressed our disinclination further to trespass on the attention of our readers by recording the progressive steps taken, we cannot avoid, on the commencement of the year, and another Volume of the MINING JOURNAL, again inviting them to bear with us, while we record "a rule of court," (if our term be legal,) to discontinue proceedings, and which announces, that the costs incurred shall be defrayed by the plaintiff.

The following is the notice we have received:—

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Michaelmas Term, in the 7th Year of the Reign of William the Fourth.

PIKE AGAINST ENGLISH.

Friday, 25th November.

It is ordered that the plaintiff do and shall pay to the defendant, or his attorney, costs, to be taxed by one of the prothonotaries of this court; and upon payment thereof, that the plaintiff have leave to discontinue the writ of summons issued between the said parties at the plaintiff's instance.

By the Court,

John Coles Fourdrinier, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, London,

In the Treasury Chamber.

Whether we are to ascribe the course pursued by Mr. JOSEPH PIKE, or his legal adviser, to any apprehensions on their part as to the results, we cannot say. One thing is, however, clear, that without being subjected to the annoyance, more especially at this season of the year, of preparing our defence, we are left, very properly, to the application of our time and attention to our publication. Another action is still pending through another Solicitor, at the suit of Mr. PIKE. Another week may enable us to say more on the subject, but having only received the notice at the moment of going to press, an acknowledgment of its receipt, is all the space we can afford. Our readers will doubtless make their own comment, and find no great difficulty in arriving at a fair conclusion.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

The proceedings in the Money Market during the week call for little remark. Consols, which had in the earlier part assumed a firm appearance, have been since slightly depressed, and Exchequer Bills, which were at one time quoted at 28 pm., have been since done at 20. Consols have during the week varied about 1 per cent. the highest price being 90½, and the lowest 89½; the last price for the present Account is 90½.

The negotiation between the Bank of England and the Northern and Central Bank has continued to attract considerable attention, and had to a certain extent its influence. The news from Spain has also created some excitement in the Foreign Market, Spanish Bonds on the arrival of the news having been done at 25, at which they are now quoted. Portuguese are 47½. Spanish Debentures also were attended with a rise from 37 to 42.

Money is more plentiful than it has been, and the Share Market occasionally evidences symptoms of a rally, but the rise is generally availed of by parties to slip some Shares in the few Companies, in which *bona fide* business is doing. The payment of the dividends, it is expected, will effect some good, and if not already anticipated, doubtless will do so, at least will give tone and confidence to the Market, and relieve many parties who feel the pressure at this moment. The circumstance of this pressure occurring at the close of the year, and recollections of 1825 and 1826, have much tended to increase the difficulty of realising Money, and thus thrown a temporary damp on all Shares.

In Railway Shares more business has been doing. London and Greenwich are again quoted at 1 pm. Great Western, after being done at 20 pm., are now 15 to 16. Real Del Monte are also better, being quoted 19.

Consols improved at the close of yesterday full ½ per cent., leaving off 90½. The Transfer Books at the Bank of England have been re-opened for Private Transfer, and a fair demand for stock existed. India Bonds closed at 10 to 12 pm.; Bank Stock, 209; India Stock for opening, 260½. The market for Spanish Stock has been on the advance, Active Bonds having improved from 23½ to 25; Deferred Stock was in demand, from 9½ to 10½; Portuguese New Bonds have risen; the Five per Cents. from 46½ to 47½, and Three per Cents. from 29 to 30; Russia Stock is now quoted at 110. In Dutch Stock there is no variation worth notice. Colombian Bonds, 27½; Mexican, 25½ to 26.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account 90½; Three-and-a-half per Cents Reduced, 97½; Bank Stock 209 to 210; East India 254; Exchequer Bills 20 2 pm.; East India Bonds 10 12; Dutch Five per Cents. 102½; Portuguese Five per Cents. 47½; Ditto Three per Cents. 30 ½. Railways—Stephenson's 3 4 pm.; Great Western 15 17. London and Birmingham 70 2 pm.; Southampton 5 to 4 dis.

REBRUTH, JAN. 5.—Average standard, 127½ 16s.; average produce, 7½; average price, 6½ 10s.; quantity of ore, 3914; quantity of fine copper, 283 tons 2 cwt.; total amount, 25,419½ 11s. 6d.; average standard of last sale, 126½ 19s.; produce, 7½.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL BANK.—The directors have called a meeting for the 27th instant, in order to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the directors with the governor and directors of the Bank of England, by which it is said that in consideration of a loan to them, they have undertaken to discontinue their business after the 1st February next, until the debt due to the Bank of England shall be repaid.

COPPER ORES RAISED AND SOLD IN CORNWALL IN 1836.

Date.	Quantity, 21 cwt. per ton.	Average pro. p. ct.	Fine Copper.	Average Standard per ton.	Average price per ton.	Total.
Jan. 7	2531	8½	248 16	111 12	7 0 0	19,984 0 0
" 21	3673	7½	284 11	115 12	6 4 0	22,802 1 0
" 28	2751	7½	208 18	116 0	5 19 0	16,667 1 0
Feb. 4	2696	7½	209 9	117 10	6 7 0	17,198 3 0
" 11	3561	8	287 4	120 9	6 17 6	24,805 5 0
" 18	1687	8	135 18	122 4	7 0 6	11,966 18 0
" 25	2321	8½	205 11	120 6	7 18 6	18,353 15 0
Mar. 3	3772	7½	281 0	126 4	6 14 0	25,195 5 0
" 10	2995	9	265 12	121 13	8 4 0	24,191 19 0
" 16	2669	8	212 11	122 3	7 0 6	18,623 11 0
" 24	2650	8½	226 7	119 6	7 8 0	19,715 3 0
" 31	3003	7½	237 11	121 14	6 7 6	19,439 14 0
April 6	3515	8½	228 5	120 7	7 3 6	25,030 2 0
" 21	2163	8½	184 10	119 10	7 9 0	16,105 11 0
" 28	3223	8	256 5	121 14	7 0 0	22,327 12 0
May 5	3773	7½	282 9	125 0	6 12 6	24,924 0 0
" 12	3882	8½	334 8	123 5	7 17 6	30,551 7 0
" 26	2684	7½	205 8	134 8	7 10 0	20,229 14 0
June 2	3276	7	228 1	137 5	6 17 0	22,293 16 0
" 9	3765	8	302 0	130 0	7 13 0	28,856 0 0
" 25	1765	7½	140 7	130 1	7 10 0	13,403 13 0
" 30	2611	7½	204 14	134 0	7 10 0	19,571 9 0
July 7	3995	7½	294 0	130 0	7 2 0	28,382 3 0
" 14	3344	8½	297 16	130 0	8 16 0	29,513 3 0
" 21	3055	7½	237 5	133 2	7 11 0	23,174 19 0
" 28	2637	7½	196 9	135 10	7 5 0	19,366 4 0
Aug. 4	2625	7	184 13	139 13	7 0 0	18,588 15 0
" 11	3832	7½	291 2	138 6	7 16 0	29,734 3 0
" 18	1372	8	109 16	139 17	8 8 0	11,585 12 0
" 25	2495	8	199 1	139 16	8 8 0	20,965 14 0
Sept. 1	3991	7½	301 14	136 18	7 10 0	30,334 1 0
" 8	3168	8½	296 7	131 10	8 2 0	29,172 10 0
" 22	3185	8½	264 0	125 5	7 11 0	24,310 11 0
" 29	3995	6½	227 1	126 17	5 19 0	19,744 14 0
Oct. 6	2687	7½	191 19	127 0	6 6 0	16,966 7 0
" 13	3694	7½	287 16	128 4	7 3 0	26,681 10 0
" 20	1324	8½	108 16	127 0	7 11 6	10,194 5 0
" 27	2771	6½	188 17	131 8	6 3 0	17,298 11 0
Nov. 3	3600	7½	262 9	131 8	6 15 6	24,571 12 0
" 10	3988	8½	338 0	127 8	8 2 0	32,112 4 0
" 17	2267	7½	171 2	130 18	7 1 6	16,162 0 0
" 24	2359	6½	159 0	132 17	6 4 0	14,646 3 0
Dec. 3	2688	7	189 6	131 13	6 9 6	17,526 4 0
" 8	3460	7½	263 14	130 5	7 3 6	24,841 17 0
" 22	1588	7	110 16	131 14	6 9 0	10,225 8 0
" 27	2497	7½	198 8	126 19	7 5 0	18,321 3 0
	135,603		10,529 11			976,655 12 0

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—The back of the fifty fathom level north lode, west of the engine-shaft, contains some very good work. We consider it superior to what it was last week. The ground is easy, and does not require much timber. The several levels and pitches are similar to last week's report.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 30.—Next week being our setting, I shall defer giving you a general report of this mine until after that period. The lode in Wheal Christie continues its full size, two feet wide, all saving work: we drew yesterday twenty kibbles from the eastern end, and the appearance of the mine generally is very satisfactory.

W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

The lode in the thirty fathom level east and west of Lowe's shaft is just as it has been for the last fortnight. I hope, in two or three weeks, to drive the forty fathom level. There has not been much progress made in the thirty-three cross-cut this week, as the water was not out until Wednesday night, in consequence of our being occupied in changing the plunger from the twenty-three to the thirty-three. I expect to cut the lode every day. We have now about five tons of ore fit for sampling and sale, whenever you please to give orders.

J. CARPENTER.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—Twelve Fathom Level.—The lode in Campbell's winze in the week has, from five to six feet wide, yielded some good work. The lode in Fagan's east is from three to four feet wide, and tinny. The caunter lode is from two to three feet wide, yielding some brave tinny work, improved in size and quality since my last. The lode in Fagan's west end is about six or seven inches wide—much the same as last reported. The lode in Glow-hill end is small and poor. Twenty-two Fathom Level.—The caunter lode is from two to three feet wide and tinny; we shall drive on it towards the middle lode. The lode in west end is much the same as last reported.

JOHN BRAY.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—The ground being favourable, we continue to get on very successfully in sinking the engine-shaft; and in all our other operations in the tut-work department, both at West Wheal Hope and at Goonhavern, our proceedings are satisfactory. We hope, by the latter part of this week, that the twenty fathom level, at Mudge's old workings, will be in a state for inspection. The prospects at our new pitches, set last week, are, I am happy to say, looking well; and the men will, we consider, get wages at their present low price.

RICHARD ROWE.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—The lode in the twenty-seven fathom level south is large and promising, and the appearance of that in the thirty-five fathom level continues to improve. There has been no material alteration in the seventy-five and eighty-five fathom levels for the week. The cutting down the shaft to the ninety-five fathom level is completed, and we have set to the sumpmen to fork the water and clear the shaft to the 105 fathom level. The dressing of the ores has been greatly interrupted by the state of the weather. We intended to sample a parcel of ores on the 9th inst., but we shall probably be obliged to postpone it.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 31.—At the fifteen fathom level cross-cut driving south of Stainsby's engine-shaft, the ground is much the same as usual—rather a hard killas. At the fifteen fathom levels driving east and west of the engine-shaft the Flat lode is at this time small, but producing a little tin. In the cross-cut driving south at this level (on the cross-course) we have not as yet cut Doreas's lode. We have thought proper to set the back of this level to stope on tutwork, which was last month set as a new pitch. We can make but very little progress in clearing the Old Western engine-shaft, nor indeed any other surface work, in consequence of the severe weather. In reference to the tribute department, I am happy to state that George Reynolds and partners, ten men, working on the downright, have no doubt of raising a fair prospect of sufficient tin to make them good wages: also those at Thomas's have earned beyond wages, and their prospects continue so favourable, that we have been enabled to reduce their tribute considerably.

RICHARD ROWE.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 31.—We have now about eight feet more to sink in the engine-shaft to complete the twenty-five fathom level; the ground is a hard killas, and very wet. At the fifteen fathom level driving west of the engine-shaft we have still a large lode, full four feet wide, composed chiefly of spar, a little munda, and occasionally good stones of ore. At the same level driving eastward the lode is twenty inches wide, in a soft-natured priam, spar, lead, and a small quantity of ore—ground favourable.

RICHARD ROWE.

ST. NEOT'S AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Genzion, Jan. 2.—We have begun to work on the first (John's) lode, in the deep north adit, from which to the stamps we are making a road. The lode is five feet wide, and carrying tin; we are driving on it, and breaking a large pile of work. There being full thirty-five fathoms of back, forming three levels, it will require a great number of stamps when in full working. The long-continued rains rendered the water so quick, that we suspended the works in Charles's shaft, without cutting the lode in the south end, but since the dry weather and frost set in, the water has sunk so as to afford the prospect of cutting it in a very short time. We are continuing to break some good work for tin from the large lode above the shallow adit, on the top of the Down; but are now obliged to pile it, as the snow and frost have completely stopped the stamps. These workings, with the two lodes in Charles's shaft, will provide amply for the new stamps, the wheel for which is finished: it is calculated to work thirty-six heads, of eighteen feet diameter, and five feet breast. Tin Hatches.—The work in the shallow level has also been suspended on account of the water, but we have since broken some good work from the back of the lode. The adit is progressing, but the

ground is still hard. Wheal Bank.—It is our intention to defer the works here till the season is somewhat drier. Trengglo.—We have been cased higher up in the hill, intending to drive on the lode about the same level as at Tin Hatches. In the course of a week or two we hope to proceed on the manganese, having secured the services of an experienced superintendent, who has no doubt of raising considerable quantities. We have prepared a cask or two to forward as samples, in order to determine its quality.

U. Row.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 31.—Wheal Hope.—Since my report of this mine, of the 24th inst., I see but little alteration. Broke the lode in the shaft on Tuesday, which was found to be good work. The levels above are much the same as when last reported. We are very anxious to complete our seventy-five fathom levels, and every thing is doing that can be done to effect it, as we feel certain this level will be of great importance to our mine.

Wheal Thomas.—The twenty-six fathom level, east end, good lodes. West end, at same level, very kindly indeed—lode producing good stones of lead. Not yet met with the lode in the seventeen fathom level cross-cut. Pitches much the same as last week. In consequence of the frost we have not been able to get our lead dressed for sampling by Wednesday next, therefore we have put it off to Wednesday, the 11th inst. instead of the 4th.

JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Western District, Dec. 24.—Yesterday we set the adit to drive towards Flintoff whin-shaft, by four men; four fathoms at 20s. per fathom. We set one fathom to sink in Emily shaft, at 160s. per fathom: in this shaft there is a very promising lode; every thing about it is kindly for a good lode in depth: worked by four men. We set one fathom to drive west on the Goblet lode. This end is hard, and at this time the lode is small, but some tin in it; taken by two men at 140s. per fathom. We stope the cross-cut from driving north, and set the back over the same: the takers are to drive east and west, and stope all they can for one month, at 5s. in the pound for the tin taken, by four men. We also set a shaft to clear up, to come on the cross-cut at the depth of the adit, by two men, five fathoms at 7s. per fathom.

CHARLES WHITE.

St. Agnes District, Dec. 26.—I beg to hand you the report of these mines to this date. Shallow adit, on Claridge lode, worked by four men at 5l. 15s. per fathom. I am happy to inform you, that in this level we have got a lode eighteen inches wide, worth at the least 30l. per fathom at present. Middle adit, on Claridge lode, worked by six men at 4l. 10s. per fathom. The lode in this level seems to be disordered, by cross-heads going across it. This level comes in under the shallow level nine fathoms. Deep adit, on Claridge lode, worked by six men at 2l. 10s. per fathom: no alteration since last report. This level comes in under the middle level ten fathoms. As it appears that the best prospects are on Claridge lode, we have discontinued the levels on the other lode, to pay our whole attention to this lode for the present.

JAMES THOMAS.

Eastern District, Dec. 28.—The lode in Wheal Prosper end is rather disordered, having left the cross-course. The men in the backs at Wheal Jenkin are breaking tin stuff as speedily as ever. The lode in the end, west of Crease's shaft, is looking very promising, and producing tin: we have driven about two feet across it, and no appearance of the north wall: it is likely to be so large, as we have it in the great backs, where we are now breaking the tin stuff: there it is thirty feet wide. We are putting in a stuff further east, over the great bottoms, mentioned in one of my reports for July month; we shall complete this in two days, when we shall put eight men to break tin stuff: there the lode is very large, and will produce work of the same quality as in our other backs to the west. The bottom level, on the course of the lode at Wheal Julia, is very kindly, and producing work of fair quality. The men in the stopes are breaking tin stuff as speedily as before reported. We are driving the shallow adit, west on the gozzan lode, which is between the north and south lodes; this we are doing for speed. We have commenced clearing the Clannacombe adit, in order to drive the deep adit towards Wheal Julia. We are driving west, on the south side of Green Hills lode. The water is in Bullock's shaft. The men put to stream in Clannacombe Combe a fortnight since, are going on well, and raising tin as fast as we can expect, and of a good quality.

JAMES CLYMO.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—Our water is in fork five fathoms under the twenty-four last week. Our sumpmen have been driving the sixteen north from little whin shaft, good killas country, and have about ten fathoms more to drive to cut the lode, which will be done in about two months from this time. Driving the ten cross-cut north ground; speedily for driving. We are obliged to suspend driving the twenty, west from Williams's shaft, in consequence of the water being so powerful, and creating too much expense with a water-whim. Driving the twenty-four east, large lode, and does not improve; the air is not improved in the new adit southward, not cut any lode or branches for the last week. Our tributaries are working as usual. The frost has set in so that we cannot sample the ore. You see on our setting-day's report a new shaft set to sink, for a communication for air to drive the new adit east. In consequence of the frost the surface water is abating very much, and there is no doubt we shall fork the water to the thirty-four this week.

THOMAS TIPPETT.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 31.—I beg to inform you that we are getting every thing in readiness for Wheal Leeds new engine-shaft, under the fifty fathom level. Fifty Fathom Level.—In driving this level both east and west, I have the satisfaction of stating, that we find that the lode during the past week not only maintains its size, but the ground is somewhat improved; also, we have been paying 80s. for driving the eastern end, and 100s. per fathom for driving the western end; the men are allowed 2s. in the pound for saving the ores; we calculate taking both ends together; they will at present, on an average, produce 15l. worth of ore per fathom, or somewhat about one ton and a half a fathom; the lode in both ends averages fifteen inches in size. Forty Fathom Level West.—We have not yet commenced sinking the new western whin-shaft under the forty, but hope to do so next week. Forty Fathom Level East.—The men in this end have been employed during the past week in assisting in cutting a plat, &c. at the fifty fathom level, preparatory to our sinking the new engine-shaft under that level. Next Saturday will be our monthly setting day, when you will be furnished with full particulars.

C. N. BEATER.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 3.—We find the ground in the seventy fathom level south, towards the caunter, much the same as reported last week. The lode in the sixty, east on the caunter, is six feet wide, composed of spar, munda, and copper ore, of the latter about one ton per fathom. We have not holed Barkel's winze as yet, but hope to do so in the course of the week: this winze at present will produce about one ton of ore per fathom also. The forty-seven, east on the south part of the caunter, the lode is exceedingly large, composed of jack, munda, and ore; it will produce about one and a half ton per fathom. The forty, east on the caunter, at this time produces near two tons per fathom, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the thirty, east from Nicholson's shaft, at this time has a most flattering appearance, although not rich; this end having been driven rather to the end of Nicholson's shaft and the before-named shaft, almost down to this level. We have put the men to drive south towards the shaft, and hope a communication will be made in the course of next week.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—The forty fathom level, north of Johnson's shaft on the lead lode, is from ten to twelve inches wide, and, though not rich, is impregnated with silver lead ores throughout. We have begun to extend this level south of the cross-cut on this lode, which is promising and productive. The thirty fathom level, south on this lode, is at present small and poor; north it is from ten inches to one foot wide; a very kindly lode, producing good work. Trelease's lode, at the twenty fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is from fifteen to eighteen inches wide, very kindly, composed of quartz, zinc, with munda and spots of copper ores. We have extended the adit north on the cross-course in the past ten fathoms five feet, and the ground is still favourable for extending on it speedily. It was our intention, if the weather had not been so severe, to sample a parcel of ores this day; we hope, however, to get ready about twenty tons on Monday next, or sooner, if possible.

W. PETHERICK.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—At Trevidgia mine, Griffith's lode, in the ten fathom level east, is about a foot wide, producing stones of tin ore; and the same lode in the west end is about eight inches wide, good work. The water has lately fallen off, and we purpose drawing it out shortly, and resume the driving of the twenty fathom level, from

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level east of the engine-shaft is four feet wide, containing a small quantity of tin ores. In the cross-cut, in the aforesaid level north, we have not cut any lode of consequence. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of Cock's shaft, is three and a half feet wide, composed of tin, caple, mundie, and spar. The lode in the thirty-two fathom level east of Gooding's shaft is four feet wide, promising to produce tin, though not rich at present. The lode in the twenty fathom level west of Cock's shaft, is about two and a half feet wide, producing good tin ore work. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level east of Gooding's shaft is four feet wide, not rich. The lode in the stope back of the aforesaid level, is three feet wide, producing tin throughout. At Buckett's, the lode in the thirty-two fathom level, west of Buller's shaft, is three feet wide, composed of spar, mundie, and copper ores. The lode in the winze west of Buller's shaft, is two and a half feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin and copper ores. The middle lode in the twenty fathom level west of the aforesaid shaft, is about one foot wide, not rich. The lode in the stope back of the thirty-two fathom level west of Buller's, is about two feet wide, producing both tin and copper ores. At Cljah, the lode in the back of the twenty fathom level west of the engine-shaft, is about two feet wide, producing tin ores.

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

Dec. 31.—The following is my report of your Redruth mines, which you will find more in detail than some of my former ones, as I think that at the end of the year you may require particulars; I wish it were in my power to send you a more interesting account, however, you may safely infer from the increase of returns in the present year, beyond that of 1835, that some improvement has occurred. The forty-four fathom level at Uny continues poor, and the ground hard; but as the thirty-two has afforded some valuable ground, both east and west of the winze of that level, a continuation in depth, and an improvement may be fairly expected, the hard ground is of course against our going forward expeditiously; the western end of the thirty-two is poor, but not unpromising, and is going forward in an unpromising country. The thirty-two east contains some tin; the lode is large, and the tin ground in the twenty-two is only sixteen fathoms before it, which has already yielded, in exploring eight or nine fathoms of ground, tin to the amount of 3211. clear of returning charges. Gooding's shaft will be completed to this level in the course of two or three months at the utmost, and considerable quantities of tin will be raised in cutting it down, and when completed we shall increase the returns. The twenty-two fathom level is now poor, and the back or roof is not so good as it has been, but it may be the beginning of an important discovery, which will be found more extensive in the thirty-two. The twenty-two west of Cock's is promising, and yields some good tin stuff, and the back in course of working on tribute. To keep the mine in regular and good course of working, a new shaft should be sunk upon the western levels, by virtue of which we might drive as far west, and into the granite by which the set is bounded in that direction, and where, as I have intimated in some former report, a great change in the lode may be expected; I would also advise resuming the adit east, after the rainy season is over (it is now very wet), as that appears a good speculation. At Buckett's there is no improvement; but in the bottom level, the lode is very regular, of a good size, averaging more than two feet wide, good ground, very little underlie, with good stones of ore now and then, and producing some tin and augers favourably in my opinion for the next level; and the new shaft (Ashton's) is down to this level, but it will be sunk six feet deeper for the lode before the cross-but is commenced; and when this level is communicated, and the pit-work fixed and in operation at Ashton's, the engine will be relieved from the horizontal rods to Buller's, and the pit-work there: the consumption of coals will be much less than it now is; the mine will not be in proper course of working till that is done. It is proper I should remark, that the middle lode lately discovered by the twenty cross-cut west of Buller's, is not of the most promising character, yet it is not altogether devoid of interest, and from the appearance of this lode at the adit, we are not without hope of finding something good, in pursuing it at the twenty: upon the whole, although the prospects are not very cheering in this part of the concern, yet I do not despair of ultimate success. At Cljah, four men have raised and sent to grass tin stuff this month, to the amount probably of 1501., and it is really some of the finest tin I ever saw. It is, as you must know, in the back of the twenty west, if it is in the end going forward in whole ground, it would appear a most valuable discovery; as it is, it shows the lode is productive, and that we may eventually find something permanently good: the ground is set again on tutwork at one shilling in the pound for taking care of the tin; it is a singular deposit, being apparently almost flat, and we must not be discouraged at a failure there at any time. We have thought it right to explore the lode on tutwork in the neighbourhood of the said bunch. Upon the whole, I should consider the Redruth mines a very fair speculation, and it is being wrought in a spirited miner-like way; and I would add (though it may be superfluous that your agents are very deserving men, exceedingly attentive, and very much interested in the welfare of the concern).

N. VIVIAN.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 3.—Accompanying you have the usual monthly documents, and to the setting report I must beg to refer for the present state of our underground operations.

H. HUMPHREYS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Twenty-five Fathom Level, Jan. 3.—In the eastern end of this level, the lode is about two feet wide, composed of gozzan, with good stones of black and yellow ore. The lode in the western end is two feet wide, eighteen inches good for ore. Adit Level.—Driving east of the Diagonal shaft, the lode is about three feet wide, producing some good ore with a kindly appearance. The lode in the western end is improved for ore since last week. The lode in the western end from James' cross-cut is two feet wide, good for ore; pitches in the back of this level look well. Ten Fathom Level.—The western end of this level, is two feet wide, chiefly composed of spar and killas, with stones of ore. In the eastern end the lode is two feet wide, with good stones of ore. The pitches at this level continue to produce about the same quantity of ore as they have for some time past. Twenty Fathom Level.—The lode in the eastern end of this level is three feet wide, coarse in quality. In the western end of this level, the lode is six feet wide, producing about four tons of ore per fathom. We can report no alteration in these pitches since our last. Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—The lode at this level is about three feet wide, with stones of ore, but of a coarse quality. At this level the lode is five feet wide, a little improved for ore since our last report. Thirty-six Fathom Level.—The ground in the cross-cut, north of Turton's shaft, continues much the same for driving. There is no alteration in the levels driving east or west of said shaft.

C. PENROSE.

EAST WHEEL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—At Orchard, the lode in the twenty-four fathom level west is three feet wide, composed of spar, peach, and caple, producing stones of tin of a promising description. East at the same level the lode is two feet wide; the end is kindly, though not rich. At the sixteen fathom level east, the lode is one foot and a half wide, composed of peach, spar, and caple, producing pretty good stones of tin. At the nine fathom level east, the lode is one foot big, composed of peach and mundie, producing but small quantities of tin. In the cross-cut from Groul's shaft, at the twenty-five fathom level, we opened east and west on a run of tin ground, two fathoms in width, but we do not make away the real course of the lode as yet, but it is likely pursuing this tin ground we may, as at present it appears intersected by what we term floors, which have the effect of disordering the lode. East at the same level, the end is not rich, but producing stones of tin. The pitches at Groul's are looking kindly. The two pitches at Orchard, in the back of the twenty-four fathom level, are looking well. Those in the back of the sixteen fathom level east are likely to pay the tributers. The pitch in the back of the nine fathom level east of Bone's shaft is kindly. Owing to the severe weather the water-stamps have not done much work, but it is my opinion, with good attention, that they will be enabled to stamp the work now raising; and for this reason, I think suspending the fire-stamps for the present will not be attended with any disadvantage. The copper ores are this day sampled at Charleston. I advise now to sink a winze from the fifteen to the twenty-five fathom levels, in order to prove the regular course of the lode, which would also be very beneficial for air.

FRANCIS EVANS.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 2.—The sinking of the engine-shaft below the forty-five fathom level this week has been delayed by the breaking of the set-off of the sinking lift rod. The forty-five fathom level, driving west of that shaft on the lode, is promising for copper ores. The lode is from four to five feet wide, with a leader about ten inches wide of carbonate of iron and spots of copper ores in very kindly quartz. East of the engine-shaft, we are extending a cross-cut south to intersect the main lode. The summen at Flap Jack have been employed in the past week in fixing a sinking lift below the ten fathom level, which we hope to finish in the course of a few days. The lode in this level, east, is at present disordered and poor. We have communicated Mexico shaft with this level.

W. PETHERICK.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 2.—The lode in the eighty fathom level, west, is much improved, being from a foot and a half to two feet big, all saving work for copper. The lode in the sixty-two fathom level, west, is about one and a half foot wide, but not so productive as it was for the last ten fathoms driving. The lode in the fifty-two fathom level, west, is improving, and is from one and a half to two feet big, composed of ore, mundie, and quartz. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east, is about two feet big, containing gozzan, with good stones of ore. All other parts of the mine are progressing as usual. In consequence of the severity of the weather, we have been unable to get the ore ready for sampling down to the quay, but hope we shall do so before our next communication.

JAMES LANE.

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Bryn Tye, Dec. 31.—The lode in the western end, in the ten fathom level, is not looking so well as last report; and the lode in the eastern end is still looking gloomy; the copper lode remains hard, with plenty of mundie and spots of copper; the lode at the twenty fathom level is still looking uncommonly kindly, as also is the lode in the eastern end. In Coram's cross-cut I have got to an iron stone, with mundie and copper: owing to the severity of the weather, our masons are prevented from working. Wheel Dora.—The lode at the Sparrow lode end is rather diminished in size, but is looking very kindly; the ground is getting more steady, and I can work her without timber. Wheel Griffin.—The lode in the twenty fathom level remains the same as last report; and the lode in the winze is looking much better.

SAMUEL TREMBATH.

WEST WHEEL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 2.—Buckingham's shaft is cleared, cut down, and repaired, about eleven and a half fathoms, under the shallow adit level; we are continuing it down perpendicularly, so as to fix the lift, and, as we have another lode six fathoms south, underlaying towards the shaft, it may be found desirable to keep the sump as a perpendicular. We have set to drive on Wheel Jewel great lode, near the south adit shaft, at 30s. per fathom, by four men, two fathoms east and two fathoms west: the lode is of a tolerable size. In driving west, from the winze west of Quarry shaft, the lode improves as it goes in depth. We have been clearing out the cross-cut under the winze, west of Roselobby shaft, which is necessary, in order to get up ladders, &c., which will enable us to apply the best method in clearing it. We have cleared and repaired the deep adit, west from the new adit shaft about twenty fathoms, towards Roselobby, and we expect it is about seventy fathoms more to Roselobby shaft. We have put the men that were clearing north from Morcom's shaft, to clear the deep adit into Quarry shaft, and from thence to Buckingham, which we hope to accomplish now, as the water is pumped by the engine.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Jan. 4.—Although we have met with no accident or let of any kind in the removal of the pit-work, and the engine has worked remarkably well, the water is in fork below the forty-two fathom level. I expect the men who worked in the forty-two will resume their labour to-morrow, and those in the fifty-two on Monday next, and the driving of the sixty-two cross-cut in a few days afterwards. We are beginning already to feel, from the advantage of the removal of the pit-work, like people in a new world. I think we have about 4001. worth of ore broken, but I cannot see that it is possible we can get it prepared for sampling in due time, as a great part of the work is at this moment under water, but we will do our best. It appears to me, that the removal of the pit-work, and the additional boiler, will make a saving of at least from 601. to 701. per month.

JAMES STEPHENS.

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL.

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
Common iron, per cwt.	12s 6d	12s 6d	12s 6d	12s 6d
Half-inch square ditto, and five-eighths round	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6
Best tough chain, five-eighths	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6
Boiler plates	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
Hoop iron	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
Nail rods	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Miners' shovels	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Charcoal iron	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Leather, per lb.	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
Coals, per ton, at quay	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
Candles, per dozen lbs.	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6
Tallow, per cwt.	46 0	45 4	45 4	45 4
Ropes	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
Flat ropes	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
White yarn, per lb.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
White rope	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Brass-wire sieves, each	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Iron-wire ditto	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2
Iron-wire work, per foot	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Board nails, per cwt.	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6
Half-board ditto, per 1000	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
Hatch ditto	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
Half-hatch ditto	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Lined oil, per gallon	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
Rape ditto	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8
Birch, per foot	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7
Pine	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Sheet lead, per cwt.	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0

THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of gold and silver coin and bullion from the port of London, during the past week, is as follows:—Gold bars to Hamburg, 175 oz.; gold coin to Cape of Good Hope, 3750 oz.; silver coin to Madeira, 1000 oz.; silver coin to Gibraltar, 10,000 oz.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—A new locomotive engine upon an improved principle, has been constructed by Mr. Thomas Dobson, engineer to Mr. J. Hargreave, of Bolton, and made its first journey to Liverpool on Saturday last, with a train of twenty-one heavily laden waggons, and returned the same day with twenty-four. The ease with which it seemed to perform the labour, together with its exterior beauty, attracted particular attention. The principal improvements are as follow:—the cylinders are fixed on the outside of the smoke-box, and the power is directly applied to two cranks, attached to two of the large wheels, to which the other two large wheels are coupled by a connecting rod; hence the necessity of the cranked axle is done away with altogether. Again, the tubes in the boiler are made of wrought iron, which are lighter and more durable than those made either of copper or brass, and considerably less expensive. There is also an apparatus for regulating the exhausted steam through the mouth of the blast pipe, which has a tendency to regulate the speed of the engine, and at the same time causes the fire to burn with greater rapidity, and thereby raises the steam in the boiler. The name given to the engine is that of "Utilis," which is very appropriate for one of such power, and of such plain and simple construction, combining, at once strength and economy.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—A letter of the 14th ult. from St. Petersburg says—"The locomotive engine made by Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was tried on the 11th, on the iron railroad from Paulowsk to Kouzmino. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, a crowd of spectators assembled to witness the experiment, the interest of which was increased by the fact that an apparatus of four brushes had been affixed to the engine for the purpose of clearing the rails of the snow; the apparatus succeeded completely. The engine drew eight waggons or carriages, containing 256 persons, from Paulowsk to Kouzmino, a distance of seven versts, or a full German league, in seventeen minutes, and returned in the same time, driving before it the carriages which had been previously drawn after it. On this occasion birchwood was used as fuel, in order to prove that coal is not indispensable, although there is no doubt that with coal the velocity would be considerably increased. The progress of the engine was also somewhat retarded by the apprehension of injuring some of the spectators, who at times imprudently exposed themselves to danger. Another engine, made by Mr. Cockerill, was to be tried soon afterwards.

SNOW ON RAILWAYS.—We have not yet seen any accounts of the effects of the snow-storm on the railways of the north, in the local papers; but we have learned from a gentleman recently come from that part of England, that the travelling on these roads has never been impeded by the snow. The little which may lie on them is brushed off by the engine itself; and should this process be, under all circumstances, easy of accomplishment, it will add much to the advantages of railroads. We observe that the same fact has been recorded of the Greenwich railway; which, from the high and strong wall on either side, might seem liable to impediments from snow-drifts. They protect it, indeed, against any snow except that which falls within the walls; but none of that can escape; and blowing, as the wind did during the fall of snow, nearly directly in the line of road, the snow which fell on it must have been liable, it should seem to drift into heaps. Some accurate and minute information concerning the effects of the snow-storm on travelling by railways would be very desirable; and we look to see it supplied by persons in the vicinity, or connected with them. All the information which we have hitherto received tends to make us believe that had railroads been laid down in every direction, the late storm would scarcely have impeded the communication between the most distant parts of the kingdom more than an hour or two; while, with the common roads, we were four days without any communication between London, Dover, Brighton and Hastings.—Courier.

FLOATING CHAIN BRIDGE.—Government has ordered a survey of the river Severn to be made, in order to ascertain the practicability of constructing a floating chain bridge at the Old Passage. By such a means of communication the present irregular arrival of the Irish and Welsh mails at Bristol would be obviated.—Worcester Journal.

RAILWAY BILLS FOR NEXT SESSION.—From an article in the January number of the *Railway Magazine*, furnished by Mr. J. Thompson, it appears that 118 notices have been given, of which eighty-five are for new lines, twenty-eight for extensions, deviations, or branches, four for enabling companies to raise further sums of money, and for enlarging the time named in the Act for the completion of the railway. The list is in itself amusing as showing the numerous projects; there are some we do not hesitate in saying which alone emanate from the prolific brains of the officials expecting to be appointed, on obtaining the Act, or who will be otherwise amply repaid as hangers-on, in endeavouring to effect that object.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Chappell and T. Chappell, Appledore, Devonshire, rope-makers—S. Flint and J. Flint, Cliff, near Lewes, Sussex, coal-merchants—J. Flitcroft and D. McDonald, Wardour-street, Soho, cabinet-makers—W. Jenkins, W. Bow, and H. Bentley, Salford, Lancashire, roller-makers—J. Christian and J. Christian, E. Briggs, senior, and E. Briggs, junior, Maidstone, hatters—J. F. Septon, Liverpool, share-brokers—W. E. Acraman and J. Stitt, Liverpool—H. Barton, Junior, and E. Heath, Liverpool, ship-brokers—J. Greaves, F. Newton, E. Greaves, and S. Sikes, Sheffield, merchants—J. Baynes and J. C. Hoatson, Leeds, woollen-cloth-merchants—C. Moore and H. Haes, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, hatters—C. Boucher, W. Jecks and C. Jecks, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, brewers—C. Cockett, A. Cockett, and E. Blackburn, Dover, linen-draper—W. Graham and G. H. B. Darby, Hambury—F. Boydell, F. Boydell, and C. Townsend, Chester, attorneys—E. Roberts and M. Parsiers, Tonbridge Town, Kent, dress-makers—J. Simpson and G. Thompson, Eccleston-street, Pimlico, engine-makers—W. Parkes and J. Parkes, Birmingham, gilt toy-makers—J. Johnson and W. French, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, brewers—F. B. Tomkies and J. Warren, Coventry, milliners—H. Ashworth and W. Sunderland, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, blanket warehousemen—C. Moreing and T. Wright, Great Marlborough-street, builders—G. M. Von Daelzen and W. Preller, Mincing-lane, merchants—T. Baitson and W. Hinch, Liverpool, book-builders—A. Milnes and W. Underwood, Newman-street, Oxford-street, tailors—J. Newbold, R. Owt, and C. Newbold, Bermondsey-wall, hoop-benders—W. Kember and W. T. Grove, Brabant-court, Philip-lane, wholesale sugar-dealers—R. Hutchinson, S. Wise, and R. Clark, Leeds, merchants; so far as regards R. Clark—J. Fletcher and G. Aldridge, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, plumbers—B. George, R. Rolfe, and J. Everett, Salisbury, brewers—R. Roscow and J. Rigg, Liverpool, brokers—J. Newton and R. Wilson, Nottingham, masters—S. Mitchell and C. Muff, Little-town, Yorkshire, wire-manufacturers—B. Bloomer, J. Bloomer, and B. Bloomer, Holly Hall, Worcestershire, nail-ironmongers—D. Horton and R. Ashton, New Park-street, Southwark, iron-boiler-manufacturers—C. C. Souchay, M. Schanck, J. D. Souchay, C. I. Souchay, H. Mylius, and F. W. Benecke, London, merchants; so far as regards H. Mylius—E. J. Troughton and J. Ashton, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchants—W. Mawer and J. Collingham, Lincoln, mercers—W. Brown, E. Alexander, and W. Alexander, Speenhamland, Berkshire, ironmongers; so far as regards W. Alexander—C. E. Bielefeld and W. Haselein, Edgeware-road, manufacturers of ground paper ornaments—A. Wreyford and A. Norrish, Crediton, Devonshire, tallow-chandlers—S. Worledge and T. Worledge, Mortimer-street, stay-makers—T. Lamb, W. Buddle, sen., and W. Buddle, jun., Edmonds-cote, Warwickshire, line-makers—G. Brown, A. Croft, and P. Spencer, manufacturing chemists—G. P. Cooper and T. C. Suffolk-street, Peab. Mall, East, tailors—W. B. Simpson and F. G. Simpson, West Strand, painters—C. Smith, J. Purdon, and W. S. Purdon, Leeds, cloth-merchants—R. Bird and J. Atcherley, Liverpool, chemists—W. Huntley and R. Lucas, Chipping Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, brewers—W. E. Hardman, C. F. Hardman, J. Edwards, and W. Dawson, Liverpool, brokers—J. Robson, sen., J. Robson, jun., and J. Robson, South-street, Grosvenor-square, coach-makers—D. Curtis, S. K. West, and W. Slade, Manchester, painters; so far as regards D. Curtis—E. Taylor and R. Kimpton, Jew's Walk, Bristol, Solicitors, Messrs. Clarks and Sons, Bristol, or Mr. Bush, Trowbridge, Wiltshire; and Messrs. Jenkins and Abbott, New Inn, Rees Jones, Pontnave, Carmarthenshire, farmer, Jan. 13, Feb. 14, at the White Lion Royal Hotel, Carmarthen. Solicitors, Mr. Rogers, Carmarthen; and Mr. Chilton, Chancery-lane.

Henry John West, Bath, music seller, Jan. 17, Feb. 14, at the Christopher Inn, Bath. Solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Guildford-street.

Elizabeth Hill, Burslem, Staffordshire, mercer, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, at the Crown Inn, Stoke. Solicitors, Mr. Jones, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries; and Messrs. Dax and Bicknell, Lincoln's Inn-fields, New Inn.

Samuel Hiley, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer, Jan. 16, Feb. 14, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Rogers, Liverpool.

Robert Rose, Devizes, Wiltshire, cheese-factor, Jan. 10, Feb. 14, at the Black Bear Inn, Devizes. Solicitors, Mr. Tanner, Devizes; and Messrs. Netherlands and Barron, Essex-street, Strand.

James Bragg, Sharp's-wharf, Wapping, builder, to surrender Jan. 12, Feb. 14, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Stevens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheap-side; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

Charles Coles, sen., and Charles Coles, jun., Great Tower-street, West India brokers, Jan. 12, Feb. 14, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Pelle, Old Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

Edward Devlin and James Peoples, Liverpool, wollen-draper, Jan. 16, Feb. 14, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Francis and Dodge, Liverpool; and Mr. Bridger, Finsbury-circus.

Benjamin Brown, Staverton, Wiltshire, linen-draper, Jan. 20, Feb. 14, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarks and Sons, Bristol, or Mr. Bush, Trowbridge, Wiltshire; and Messrs. Jenkins and Abbott, New Inn.

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Arrived since last week, 6 vessels.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of loan.	Amount repaid.	Prize.	Days per share.	Next prize.
25,000	Agric. & Com. of Irel.	25	10	—	—	—
5,000	Australasia	40	40	57	—	—
1,500,000	Bank of Scotland	—	834	204	—	—
10,000	Bank of Birmingham	50	10	—	10	Mar.
10,000	Birmingham Bank	50	5	—	—	—
500,000	British Linen Co.	100	100	—	—	Mar.
3,000,000	British North Amer.	—	10	84	—	—
—	Commercial	100	100	183	—	—
—	Colonial	100	10	84	9	—
5,000	Equitable Assurance Co.	—	9	9	—	—
10,000	Foreign Banking Co.	—	3	9	—	—
2,000,000	Glasgow Union	50	50	63	—	—
10,000	Gloucestershire	50	10	—	10	Feb.
5,000	Halifax	—	5	—	—	—
6,000	Hampshire	50	5	—	10	Aug.
5,000	Huddersfield	—	20	—	—	—
10,000	Hibernian	100	25	—	4	—
3,000	Devon & Cor. Bg. Co.	—	29	86	—	—
15,000	London & Westmin.	100	20	204	4	—
5,000	Lancaster	—	10	—	4	Aug.
25,000	Liverpool	—	10	—	6	Jan.
50,000	Manch. & Liver. Dis.	100	15	—	6	Mar.
20,000	Manchester	100	25	—	74	Oct.

North & South Wales	20	24	..
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5,000,000	National Scotland.....	10	153	—
20,000	Natl. Bank of Ireland.....	50	124	3
10,000	Nat. Prov. of Engl.....	100	25	21
1,000	Nor. & Cnt. B. of Engl.....	10	10	5
20,000	Prov. Bk. of Ireland.....	100	25	42
4,000	Ditto New.....	10	17	8
2,000,000	Royal of Scotland.....	109	—	—
	South African.....	6	6	7
4,000,000	Western of Scotland.....	30	—	—
	W. of Engl. & W. Dis.....	20	10	—

Wilts and Dorset ..	15	7½	9½
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GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES				
10,000 Alliance	10	3	3	
2,500 Bath	20	16	24	13 Sept.
6,000 Bradford	25	..	10	..
5,000 British	40	16	22 1/2	5 Nov.
5,000 Do. Provincial	20	19	23	..
928 Birmingham	50	50	37	5 1/2 Sept.
2,400 Birn. & Staffordshire	50	50	78	..
600 Brentford	50	..	36	4 Feb.
4,250 Bristol	20	..	30	2 April.
1,500 Brighton	20	20	13	3 1/2
750 Do. New	20	18	11	30
2,471 Brighton, General	20	20	18	4 1/2 Nov.
383 Carlisle	25	..	..	..
4,000 Continental Consolidat.	100	100	82 1/2	4 Nov.
240 Do.	50	50	60	..
1,000 Chelmsford	50	50	42	4 Dec.
800 Cheltenham	50	50	75 1/2	8 Oct.
1,000 City of London	100	100	180	10 Sept.
1,000 Do. New	100	60	112	6 Dec.
800 Coventry	25	25	25	..
200 Derby	50	50	..	..
180 Dover	50	..	..	..
600 Do.	20	20	20	8
4,500 Edinburgh & Glasgow	25	25	..	..
Edinburgh and Alloa . . . . .	..	14	..	..
240 Exeter	50	50	..	..
4,000 Equitable	50	45	36	4 1/2 April.
10,000 European	25
4,450 Glasgow	25	..	60	..

Serial.....	50	50	42
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5,000	Do. Bonds	100	100	99	4	—
1,200	Ipswich	..	10
1,800	Isle of Thanet	..	25	20	5	Aug.
2,350	Independent	..	50	50	6	Oct.
240	Leith	..	50	50	..	..
750	Leith Coal Gas	..	20	20	37	..
500	Liverpool	242½	242½	310	22	..
	Do. N. Gas and Coke	100	100	..	..	..
	Do. (New Do.)	..	60	..	..	..
200	Maldstone	50	50	100	9	Feb.
9,000	Phoenix	50	39	21	3	June
579	Portsea	..	53
304	Poplar	50	50

date	15	15	15
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1,000 South Metropolitan	50	19	19	—	—
1,000 Sheffield	—	16½	—	—	—
1,000 Shrewsbury	—	16	—	—	—
1,000 Southampton	50	50	—	—	—
2,200 United General	50	45	31½	5	Jan.
240 Warwick	50	50	50	5	Jan.
400 Wakefield	25	25	22½	14	Jan.
750 Warrington	20	20	22½	5	Oct.
200 Westminster Chartered	50	50	50	3	Dec.
500 Ditto New	50	10	12½	5	Dec.
200 Worthing	50	50	—	5	Aug.
800 Yarmouth	—	—	—	—	—

2,001 Commercial	100	100	56	3	Jan.
98,667 East India	100	100	112	6	Sep.
24,666 Ditto Additional	—	—	—	4	—
1,038 East Country	100	100	7	—	—
2,339,310 London	—	—	56	2½	Dec.
— Ditto Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 West India	—	—	106	5	Dec.
2,299 Bristol	147½	147½	88½	21½	Dec.
56,524 Ditto Notes	—	—	115	5	Nov.
570 Polkstone Harbour	50	50	—	—	—
15,000 Ditto Bonds	—	—	—	6	—
52,752 St. Katharine	100	100	89	4	Jan.

Bonds	101 1/2	4
Bonds for 10 years	101 1/2	4

Shoreham Harbour ..									
2,500 Deptford Pier ..	20	3							
1,000 Herne Bay Pier ..									
BRIDGES.									
500 Hammersmith ..	50	50	20	10s	Jan.				
600 Metropoli. Suspension	30	2							
281 Southwark w. new sub.	63½	63½	2						
700 Do. New of 74 per cent.	50	50	14	2	Dec				
600 Vauxhall ..	79½	79½	16½	17s	Dec				
100 Waterloo ..	100	100	4						
500 Do. old Annulies of St.	60	60	18	18s 6	Feb				
500 Do. new do. of 71 ..	40	40	16½	16s 4	Feb				
100 Ditto Bonds ..			11s	5	Feb				
WATER WORKS.									
90 Birmingham ..	25	25	22½	9s					
21 Colchester ..	100	100							
East London ..	109	100	136½	6	July				
50 Glasgow ..	50	50							
100 Grand Junction ..	41½	41½	51½	2½	Jan.				

Joint stock	25	25
.....	100	100	45	2

30	Liverpool Bottle	220	220	305	10	Jan.
30	New River London. Bridge					
	Water Annuities			58	24	Oct.
36	Manchester & Salford ..	100	100	53 1/2	12	Mar.
37	Portsea Island	50	50	..	..	..
37	Portsmouth & Farington	50	50	..	..	..
72	Do. New	50	50	24	1	Mar.
8,000	Ramsgate	10	10	8	..	..
90	Vauxhall, late So. Lond.	10	10	83	4	Oct.
90	West Middlesex	63 1/2	63 1/2	80	3	Dec.
90	York Building Co. L. P.	100	100	35	17 1/2	Oct.
ROADS.						
533	Archw. and Kent Tn.	30	30	..	188 1/2	11 1/2
906	Barking	100	100	22 1/2	13	1 1/2
906	Commercial	100	100	59	5	1 1/2
900	Do. East India Dock Br.	100	100	22 1/2	5	1 1/2
492	Great Dover Str. ....	..	70	29	21 1/2	1 1/2
933	Highbury Archway .....	..	304 1/2	8	..	..
502 1/2	New North Rd. Stock	100	100	..	..	..
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.						
90	Adelaide Gal. of Science	50	..	75 1/2	20 1/2	..
90	London, w. Bronze Tick.	75 1/2	75 1/2	20 1/2	..	..
90	London, w. University ..	106	106	20 1/2
90	Russell	26 1/2	26 1/2	9
90	King's College	100	100	32

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